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THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

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ONE PENNY



MARRIAGE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCESS ALICE AND PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE DARMSTADT. (See page 631.)

Notes of the Week.

THE magistrates for the county of Middlesex have generously given a day's holiday and free admission to the International Exhibition to each of the officers employed in their several prisons.

THE prospectus of the Anglo-Danubian Steam Navigation and Colliery Company has been issued. The object of the company is to meet the requirements of the passenger and goods traffic of the Rivers Danube and Save and their tributaries, and to carry the greatly-increasing commerce of the countries bordering thereon; more particularly of Hungary and Servia, and the provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Croatia. The proposed capital is £220,000 in shares of £10 each.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE FLEET SEWER.—The flow of the sewage into the cutting of the Metropolitan Railway has been entirely stopped, and the repair of the damage is now being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The question as to who shall bear the costs is now causing much interest, the Metropolitan Board of Works disclaiming the responsibility, while the railway company do likewise.

CONTRACT FOR COALS.—Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Wallend coals to the Association for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London and Parts Adjacent, the coals to be delivered in December, January, February, or March next, are invited.

MR. NOBLE has been intrusted by the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation of London with the execution of the bust of the late Earl Canning for Guildhall.

CLOSING OF THE TEMPLE GARDENS ON SUNDAYS.—The benches of the Inner Temple have decided upon not admitting the public to the Temple Gardens on Sundays, and notices to that effect are exhibited at all the entrances. Persons holding chambers in the Temple, with their families and servants, will be admitted as heretofore.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS FUND.—The donations received at the Mansion House on behalf of the above fund have reached £8,600. £6,900 have been forwarded to the distressed districts, for which letters of thanks have been received by the Lord Mayor. Inasmuch as it is computed that there is only a supply of cotton on hand equivalent to four and a-half weeks' consumption, it is evident that the distress must shortly be greatly aggravated, and a proportionally large demand will have to be made upon the sympathies of the general public, who, at present have not taken part in helping the fund, but whom we doubt not, when the time arrives to require their assistance, will be found equal to the emergency.

AN attractive meeting of naturalists' field clubs has been held in the west of England, with the headquarters at Weston-super-Mare. The original invitation came from the Cotswold Naturalists' Field Club, and the following local societies were represented on the occasion, viz.:—The Malvern Naturalists' Club, the Woodhope Naturalists' Club, the British Natural History Society, the Bath Archeological and Natural History Society, the Bristol Microscopic Society, and the Cirencester Natural History Society.

THE sums remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by persons unknown, for conscience sake, in the course of the financial year 1861-62 amounted to £7,573. There is another remarkable item in the accounts for the past year, the sum of £333 13s. 4d. was repaid to the committee of council on education by teachers who have quitted their professions "in respect of the expenses of their training."

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.—Up to Saturday thirty public acts and 116 local acts had received the royal assent.

SIR GEORGE BOWYER will move, on the 15th inst., for a select committee to inquire into the grievances alleged to exist, and complained of, by the persons employed in the Post-office department.

THE *fitte* to be given by the Viceroy of Egypt on the 16th inst. is to take place one hour earlier than formerly proposed. The party will assemble on board the yacht at half-past four, and will sit down at five o'clock. A special steamer for the conveyance of the guests invited will leave Westminster-bridge at three o'clock precisely.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—An important Act respecting Oxford University, which received the Royal assent on Monday, has just been issued, and by virtue of which various reforms may be effected. It is entitled "An Act to extend the powers of making statute possessed by the University of Oxford, and to make further provision for the administration of justice in the court of the Chancellor of the University." By this Act the professorships can be regulated, and regulations made as to "the constitution of a court or other authority empowered to admonish, and, if necessary, remove, a professor guilty of notable negligence or inefficiency in conducting the duties of his office, or of immorality." Furthermore, the Vice-Chancellor, with the assistance of three of the common law judges, can make rules and orders for the regulation of his court, and annul or alter the same.

THE Lord Mayor presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the protection of life from fire, and distributed rewards to forty recipients for gallant conduct in rescuing persons from burning premises.

MARSHAL THE DUKE DE MAGENTA and a party of distinguished officers of the French army on Saturday made a visit to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and were engaged some hours in going over that institution and the Royal Military Asylum.

THE EX-QUEEN OF NAPLES.—Among the addresses recently presented by the French Legationists to this lady is one which says that she only wants "one flower to her crown—maternity." May it be given to us to admire in you the model of mothers! May you add new links to the long chain of Kings whom God in His mercy has granted for the care of His church and the happiness of the people. New branch of Castille, may you give birth to a prince, the heir of the virtues of St. Louis, and of his worthy descendant, Francis II.

OPENING OF THE CAMBRIDGE AND BEDFORD RAILWAY.—The opening of this line, by the passage over it of the directors and shareholders, from Cambridge to Bedford, and *vice versa*, took place yesterday (Friday), and the proceedings were one uninterrupted success. The total length of the line is 29½ miles; its route from Bedford to Cambridge, is *via* Sandy and Pottun; and it now, by a direct, thorough route, connects the network of railways of which Cambridge forms the centre in the east, with those of which Oxford is the centre in the west. By the completion of this last link in the chain, a direct Oxford and Cambridge railway is established.

HIS HIGHNESS the Viceroy of Egypt arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The train was special, and the royal carriages were placed at the Viceroy's service. He was received by the Mayor and Mr. Anthony Bower, amidst much enthusiasm.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual festival of this institution was held at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, under the presidency of Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P. In proposing success to the institution the hon. baronet said it was established for the relief of aged and necessitous commercial travellers, being members, and for their widows. Since the first election, in 1852, the society had afforded relief to thirty-two persons, amounting to more than £3,000. There were now twenty-one applicants upon the funds, at an annual cost of more than £6,000. To receive they gave £25 per annum, and to men £40, and, *in some cases*, to women £30. It had been the great desire of himself, as president and the committee, to make the institution respected in the City of London, and having succeeded they must exert themselves to maintain its excellent character. The subscription of the evening amounted to £331 8s. Mr. Toole acted as toastmaster with great success.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

THE *Patrie* of July 5, asserts that several artillerymen belonging to the Spanish expeditionary corps to Mexico were among the defenders of the heights of Guadalupe.

THE *Moniteur* contains an Imperial decree directing that sugar and molasses imported into France from England and Belgium, under the treaties with those countries, shall be subject to the following duties:

Raw beetroot sugar, 44f per 100 kilogrammes; refined, 55f; candied sugars of Belgian manufacture, 58f; molasses, 14f 30c.

MARSEILLES.—A conflagration has taken place in this city, by which the principal warehouse for storing merchandise has been consumed. Owing to rapid and skilful assistance, the adjoining warehouses have been saved from destruction, in spite of the force of the wind.

DUKE PASQUIER died in Paris on Friday, at the wonderful age of ninety-six. He had been kept alive for many months by extraordinary artificial means. Although up to almost the last hour of his existence his intellect was as clear and vigorous as when he presided in the House of Peers to try Louis Napoleon for his invasion of Boulogne, the physical man has been long almost gone. His appetite long survived his digestive powers. His favourite dinner was half a snipe, or some small bird, with a good glass of claret; but immediately after eating a lethargy supervened, which was not to be shaken off by the simple and ordinary expedient of a nap in an arm-chair. Two or three times in the four-and-twenty hours he was shampooed, washed with warm milk, and wrapped up in flannels, to stimulate the languid circulation. All this while he constantly received visitors when his painful digestions were over, and greatly enjoyed conversation. A few weeks ago a friend jocosely said to him that he would certainly make up his 100 years; but the duke, with a consciousness of his approaching end, said, "Oh, no; it is not now a question of years, nor even of months or weeks, but of days." Some short time ago he wrote a letter to M. Guizot, with whom he had not been on good terms for many years, on the immortality of the soul, and received a very cordial and eloquent letter in reply. Duke Pasquier was born on April 22, 1767.

A letter from Cherbourg states that the iron-cased frigate *Normandie*, whose recent experimental trips have been completely successful, has received orders to hold herself in readiness to leave for Vera Cruz.

THE departure of the Emperor and Empress of the French for Nevers was fixed for Monday. Great preparations are made to receive the imperial travellers in the towns through which they are to pass on their way to Puy de Dome. The Emperor on quitting Bourges will proceed to the baths of Vichy, and the Empress will return to St. Cloud to take the Prince Imperial with her thence to Biarritz. Neither the Emperor nor the Empress will be in Paris at his *fiête* of the 15th of August. The Emperor will pass that day at the camp of Chalons, and the Empress proposes to pay a visit to Scotland. Preparations have been making for the last fifteen days to fit up apartments for the Emperor at the Villa Strauss, Vichy. Tents have been erected for the carriages and horses of the Emperor's suite. Vichy is said to be crowded with foreigners, particularly English and Russians.

THE case of M. Greppo, who with some other persons is accused of belonging to a secret political society, came on to-day.

THE Court rejected the demand of several of the accused, that police agents should not be heard as witnesses.

ITALY.

At Bologna, Reggio, and other towns *fiêtes* have taken place in celebration of the recognition of Italy by Russia.

THE Royal Princes have received an enthusiastic welcome at Gergenti, Trapani, and Mabella.

News has been received here from Naples that a strike of workmen at the dockyard necessitated the intervention of the National Guard, by whom order was re-established.

In the Chamber of Deputies July 6, Signor Curzio again asked the Government whether there was any foundation for the rumour that Italy would take part in the Mexican expedition.

In reply, both Signor Rattazzi and the Minister for Foreign Affairs renewed in the most positive manner their former declaration, that no foreign Power had ever taken any steps to engage the Italian Government to take part in the expedition, and that it had never formed the subject of discussion in the Government councils. Both Ministers said finally that the rumours spread abroad on the subject were entirely unfounded.

Colonel Bixio questioned the Government relative to the force of marines, into the state of which he moved that a parliamentary inquiry should be made. An animated discussion ensued, terminating in the rejection of the motion, as being equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

THE *Correspondance Franco-Italienne* states that the Minister of Justice has issued a circular to the procureurs-general, recommending them to watch over the writings and discourses of those members of the clergy who step out of the sphere of their religious duties to the injury of the State. This circular also enjoins promptitude and energy in legal proceedings against the clergy.

THE *Itale* says that the official notification of the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Russia had arrived at Turin.

Prussia will not wait long to follow the example of Russia, and this new recognition, which is of such vast importance, will certainly draw after it the admission of the principal Sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation. It is affirmed that the Minister-Plenipotentiary of England, Sir James Hudson, has written a letter to the President of the Council of Ministers, expressing his great satisfaction at the act by which Russia recognises the kingdom of Italy.

"We can at length announce as certain," says the same journal, "the news of the intended marriage of his Majesty the King of Portugal with the daughter of our beloved sovereign. An envoy-extraordinary from King Don Luis will arrive very soon at Turin, to demand officially of the King of Italy, in the name of his sovereign, the hand of the Princess Pia. It is probable that the marriage will take place at Turin by procuration. On this subject it is stated that the Court will, on the occasion of the marriage *fiête*, proceed to Monza, the city of Milan having earnestly besought the honour of the choice of that residence. When the young Queen of Portugal departs for Lisbon, she will be accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Genoa."

THE EX-KING OF NAPLES.—The *Press* of Vienna states that Prince Petruella, the envoy of Francis II., has definitively given in his resignation. The Prince had long since requested to be removed, and lately urged his application more strongly. In reply he received a telegram from Rome announcing that an indefinite leave of absence, and not his retirement, was accorded. The King added, that when the Prince's health should be re-established his diplomatic services would again be called for. As this reply did not at all suit the Prince's resolution, he sent a telegram to Rome, respectfully insisting on his former request to resign, and the resignation was at last accepted. "These facts may be considered," says the above-named journal, "as showing that the cause of Francis II. is regarded, even by his most devoted partisans, as lost."

The Queen of Naples, the Count de Trani, and a suite of twenty Italian princes and dukes, passed through Lyons on their way to Germany, *via* Geneva.

In the Chamber of Deputies, it was moved by the Marquis Pepoli, and agreed to by the Chamber, that the convention for the

establishment of a bank of credit on landed property should be declared a question of urgency, and as such referred for consideration to a committee of the Chamber.

A rumour is current that Chiavone, with two of his followers, has been killed in a desperate combat with the French in the Pien Mountains.

SPAIN.

The same Spanish papers which formerly defended General Prim attack him now, and express doubts whether France has really the intention of politically and morally reorganising Mexico. The General has arrived in London.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated officially that Austria, France, England, and Prussia regard the right of military occupation in Servia by the Porte as in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, and as regulating also the future relations between the Porte and Servia.

GERMANY.

The *Frankfurter Journal* states that the Government has agreed to abolish the gaming tables at Homburg.

It is stated, upon good authority, that the abolition will soon take place.

The Japanese Ambassadors will visit Berlin on leaving the Hague, and will remain some days in the Prussian capital. The Persian Ambassador to the French Court is also expected, accompanied by some of the principal members of his suite.

The Berlin papers state that Prince Frederick William, on his return from England, will inspect the troops in Pomerania, and on the 20th will be present at the inauguration of the new palace of the University of Königsberg.

RUSSIA.

WARSAW, July 3.—As the Grand Duke Constantine was stepping into his carriage, upon leaving the theatre, a revolver was fired at him.

It is said that his Royal Highness is slightly wounded.

The perpetrator has been arrested.

The *Dresdner Journal* of to-day publishes an official telegram from Warsaw, stating that in the attempt made upon the life of the Grand Duke Constantine, the ball grazed his Imperial Highness's left clavicle.

The name of the assassin is Jarozinski. The Grand Duke was able to transact business yesterday, and his health continues in the most favourable condition.

It is officially stated that the name of the man who attempted to assassinate the Grand Duke Constantine is Zarozinski. The muzzle of the pistol touched the Duke's person at the moment of being discharged. The ball grazed the Duke's left clavicle. The health of his Imperial Highness, who already transacts public business, leaves nothing to be desired.

MEXICO.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an article, entitled "The new situation of France in Mexico."

This article recalls the origin of the expedition, and says with respect to the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian, that France never entertained the idea of making its support dependent on the cession of Venetia.

The sole aim of France was to re-establish order in Mexico, and the actual object of the expedition was to obtain satisfaction for French interests.

POLAND.

The Grand Duke Constantine received the clergy and the authorities on Sunday; and in reply to an address, said that he did not attribute the late attempt upon his life to the inhabitants. "Even were this the case," he added, "it could nevertheless occasion no change in the execution of the programme already determined upon."

GREECE.

A Smyrna letter gives some details on the affairs of Greece which are not without interest. Emigrants were arriving in that city in crowds, in consequence of the persecutions inflicted by the police of King Otho, in spite of the amnesty. The Greeks, who are numerous in the Ottoman empire, take part in the national movement against the reigning dynasty. A scene even took place at the Greek church at Smyrna. The Greek consul endeavoured to get up a cry of "Otho for ever," but an absolute resistance was opposed to the attempt. Even a boy of twelve years of age, charged to recite the prayer for the king in the Liturgy, changed certain words, substituting for the flattering expressions of the text others which were anything but complimentary. A police agent belonging to the Consular-office drew his knife to strike the boy, but was disarmed, and no blood was shed. The public are, however, greatly excited. The refugees spread the report that the king, not feeling himself in safety at Athens, had given orders to render the citadel of Nauplia habitable, intending to retire there as a refuge from revolution.

DENMARK.

The King of Sweden will arrive at Copenhagen on the 13th inst.

The city will give a splendid banquet in the Exchange in honour of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Escher, from Zurich, has been elected President of the National Council; and M. Heer, from Glarus, Vice-President.

The Council of State elected M. Vigier, of Soleure, as President; and M. Hoberlin, of Turgoire, as Vice-President.

Signor Rattazzi has addressed a note to the Swiss Government directing its attention to fresh movements by the Party of Action, and requesting it to watch the frontiers in order that Swiss territory may not be made the scene of revolutionary enterprises.

MONTENEGRO.

Dervish Pasha has advanced with an increased force from Bilechia to Gatzko. It is said he intends marching upon Niksch.

AMERICA.

The Confederates claim the victory in the battle fought near Charleston, on the 16th. No northern account of the engagement has yet been received.

President Lincoln and General Pope have gone to West Point to consult General Scott.

The judgment against the Circassian declares that papers were found on board giving conclusive proof of a deliberate intention to run the blockade.

The Federal War Department has offered two dollars premium and one month's pay in advance to all recruits.

No material change has occurred at New Orleans. General Butler has condemned one alderman and the chairman of the Ladies Relief Committee to hard labour with ball and chain in Fort Jackson. The controversy between General Butler and the foreign consuls continues. The acting British Consul Coppell having asked information concerning the oaths to be administered to foreign residents, General Butler replied that no answer would be given until Mr. Coppell's credentials and pretensions were recognised by the British Government and Federal executive. All attempts at official action on Mr. Coppell's part must cease, his credentials having been asked for, but not exhibited.

Home News.

Provincial.

Great excitement prevailed on the Isthmus of Panama, a body of General Mosquera's troops having landed at Aspinwall. The Governor of Panama had ordered the citizens to arm themselves, but eventually compromised by permitting Mosquera's troops to enter Panama.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the Tax Bill. The tax upon open cotton amounts to half a cent per pound weight. A committee of the House of Representatives has passed an amendment authorising the issue of one hundred and fifty million dollars demand notes, with the privilege to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue notes of less value than five dollars.

The Roman and the Etna have arrived out. General McClellan reports officially that the pickets on the left of his army before Richmond have been considerably advanced under a sharp resistance from the Confederates. The pickets and lines of the Federals under Generals Heintzelmann and Hooker, were where he wished them to be. The affair was over, and he had gained his point, with little loss. Notwithstanding strong opposition, the Confederates were driven out of their camp in front. The ground gained was a swamp with thick underbrush, beyond which lay open country. The position gained is considered important.

The House of Representatives has passed the Treasury Note Bill.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the Pacific Railroad Bill. The *New York Tribune* says that General Jackson has been checked, Generals Fremont, Shields, and Banks, having combined their forces.

The Jura has arrived out.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN SHADWELL.

On the 5th instant, about half-past two o'clock, a horrible murder was committed by a Spaniard, named Ramon Capela Villa, at 12, Albert-square, High-street, Shadwell. His victim was a girl, with whom he had been cohabiting, named Honora Scannell. The event has created great excitement more especially among the police. She arrived in this country from the Havannah about six weeks back, and then had 700 dollars in her possession. Soon after she formed an intimacy with Scannell, and had recently become very fond of him. On Friday they went to the Exhibition, and were afterwards drinking in a public-house. On Saturday afternoon, whilst clearing out her room, she wished him to leave, as he had no money. The landlady of the house also told him to leave. He was in a furious passion, and threatened them both with death; he then armed himself with a pistol and dagger, the girl becoming alarmed, ran out, and was hastening down stairs, when Rocca caught her, and stabbed her several times in the back, and she fell to the bottom of a corpse. The landlady ran out screaming "Murder!" and on a constable arriving and demanding admission, the Spaniard opened the door, and presented a pistol at him, which was loaded up to the muzzle. He shut the door upon the constable, and rushed up-stairs to the deceased girl's room, and immediately afterwards a report of firearms was heard. On gaining an entrance the police found the body of the girl lying at the foot of the stairs quite dead in a pool of blood, and her murderer on the top of the room, with his head and face blown to atoms. The girl had passed through his head, and lodged in the ceiling, and the walls were bespattered with blood. The bodies were removed in shells to the vaults of Shadwell Church, to await an inquest; and the police have taken possession of the premises where the catastrophe took place. Another pistol and dagger were found under the bed in the room, and although no money was found on Rocca, there were several brass exhibition medals in his pockets. Mr. Ross, a surgeon, who was called in, stated his opinion that the wounds in the girl's back had passed through the lungs to the chest, and caused almost instant death.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

The last great flower and fruit show of the present season, given under the auspices of this society, took place on Wednesday at Regent's park. The weather was miserably ungenial. When rain began falling, cold gusts of wind—cold, at least, by contrast with the summer heat of the days—swept across the gardens. One said, of course, the old remark that the scene resembled a picture of Waterloo; perhaps it did; but to a calm observer, it was much more suggestive of influenza. Inside the tent, however, there was a different scene of which the eye can never weary—as the gaily-dressed English beauties moved about among the flowers. Only a small number wanted to render perfect this kaleidoscope of colour. The flowers were themselves of great interest. We only particularise, as deserving of especial notice, the exotic plants exhibited by Messrs. High and Son, the leaves of some of which were marvellous for their sumptuous richness and fulness of surface, whilst those of others seemed filled with quaint tracery of many-coloured spots, though an orb was resting upon them. For exotic ferns, the display of which was large, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Williams, of Holloway. Mr. Campbell, of Hendon, received the prize for the plants characterised by peculiarly beautiful foliage amongst which we may notice a caladium, for the delicate white colour that relieved its green and purple leaves. For pelargonium, the first prize was awarded to Mr. C. Turner, of the Royal Botanic Society. Mr. Francis, of Hertford, carrying off the palm for roses. This display of foliage was of high excellence; those given by the successful exhibitor, Mr. Jennings, of Clapham, presenting an absolute mass of bloom. The fruit was as good as very one would expect it to be in July. During the day the admirable bands of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Blues performed in the grounds. No hint but fine weather was wanted to make the exhibition a brilliant success. Fine weather was not refused; but, at any rate, the absence of it was endured with commendable good humour by a very fashionable assemblage, who had spent upon the whole a pleasant afternoon.

THE CENTRAL DIVISION OF MIDDLESEX CORONERSHIP.—The annual declaration of the polling for the coronership of the Central division of Middlesex took place on Wednesday at the hustings, and was declared that the voting had been as follows:—Dr. Larke, 1,131; Mr. Lewis, 1,084. Majority for Dr. Larke. Dr. Larke then took the coroner's oath, after which Mr. Lewis shook hands with him, and both gentlemen briefly addressed the assembly.

The statement that the Duke of Newcastle contemplated holding a grand review of volunteers at Clumber-park during the ensuing autumn has been authoritatively contradicted.

INTENDED VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO RUSSIA.—It is stated on authority that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is about to visit the Russian empire. The Royal yacht Osborne will carry the Prince up the Baltic to Cronstadt, starting from this country on or about the 20th inst. The Channel fleet, now at Spithead, under the command of Admiral Smart, will accompany his Royal Highness on his voyage as far as Cronstadt.

BATTLE OF BOWSWORTH FIELD.—The arrangements for a large gathering of local and London archaeologists on this famous battle field, being actively carried out by the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society. Wednesday, the 6th of August, the day fixed for the excursion from Leicester to the highest point of the field, where an extempore description of the battle will be delivered by the Rev. Canon Trollope, from a raised platform there for the purpose.

THE preparations for the coming International Exhibition entertainment, at Guildhall, are being carried on with great vigour. Messrs. Staples, of the Albion, will supply the viands, and Messrs. Earl, of Cornhill, will furnish the medals for the stewards, &c.

THE NEW PULPIT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—This work of art is a gift to the Dean and Chapter on the part of some lay members of the Church of England who desire thus to commemorate the opening of the nave of the Abbey for Divine service. There was a large attendance on Sunday at the special evening service. Prayers were intoned by the Rev. J. C. Haden, M.A., the precentor, and the lessons were read by the dean. The Bishop of London preached the sermon, taking for his text the 11th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, verse 22. It was delivered with great energy, and although it lasted nearly an hour, not the slightest sign of impatience was exhibited by the vast congregation.

A MAGNIFICENT banquet was given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Saturday night to the Pacha of Egypt. The company was unusually brilliant, and the proceedings were of more interest than is usual at such gatherings. His Royal Highness entered with spirit into the novelties of the scene, pledging the Lord Mayor in the loving cup with great warmth, to the unsurpassed delight of the company. The speeches of Mr. Disraeli, M.M. Chevalier, and his Royal Highness himself will well repay attention.

THREATENED ENCLOSURE OF HAMSTEAD-HEATH.—A bill has been introduced into the House of Lords, to amend the Settled Estates Act of 1856. The object of the bill is to enclose Hamstead-heath. Parliament having thrown out a private bill to effect the enclosure, and the Court of Chancery having refused a similar application, it is now proposed to enact that no application shall be deemed to have been rejected on its merits, or reported against by the judges, if any other application to effect the same or similar object shall have passed either house of Parliament, or shall have been approved of by the judges to whom such bill may have been referred.

A REVIEW of volunteers will take place on Wimbledon-common this day.

THE LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION IN CHANCERY.—About two years ago an appeal was made to the public for a subscription to purchase the lease of the premises of this institution, with a view of releasing the trustees, Lord Brougham and Mr. Joshua Walker from their liability to pay the annual rental of £229, and at the same time reducing the expenditure of the institution. Sufficient was raised for this purpose with the exception of £1,500, which was advanced on the mortgage of the premises by Mr. H. Lloyd and the president of the institution. The lease was accordingly purchased, and the trustees remained liable only for the mortgage debt and interest. One of the trustees, Mr. Joshua Walker, having recently died, his executors have required that the estate should be released from the covenant, or that they should be indemnified against any claim that might hereafter be made upon them; and to effect their object they have filed a bill in Chancery against the institution, Lord Brougham, and the mortgagees. Efforts are being made to relieve the institution from the embarrassment thus occasioned by raising the £1,500 to pay off the mortgage debt, the liquidation of which would completely liberate Lord Brougham and the executors of Mr. Walker from their remaining liability, terminate litigation which has commenced, and release the institution from the payment of interest to the amount of £75 a year. Considering the extensive usefulness of the institution in affording the means of instruction and rational amusement to many hundreds of members, it is confidently hoped that the public will come to its relief in an unlooked-for emergency of this description. Donations will be received by the bankers, Messrs. Hanbury and Lloyd; Messrs. Ransom and Co.; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths; Birkbeck Bank of Deposit; and at the London Mechanics' Institution.

MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT.—A conversation, being the second on the subject, has been held at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, for the purpose of hearing the progress and results of the midnight meeting movement. Dr. Winslow read a paper, which set forth the good that had been effected by the midnight meetings they had held in the metropolis, in inducing fallen women to forsake the course of life they were leading, and tread the path of virtue. In order to get at these unfortunate creatures the midnight hour was considered the most propitious, as it would then enable the committee to meet them while in the act of carrying on their vocation. The result of their operations had been that, of the 40,000 outcast women in London, upwards of 1,000 had been rescued in the course of twenty-five meetings. At those meetings 6,000 women attended, and of them 123 were restored to their friends, 211 placed in service, 8 married, 2 reconciled to husbands, 2 emigrated, 1 sent to France, 1 to Holland, 1 to New York, 2 placed in business, 27 now in homes, 30 left the homes after a short residence, 36 assisted and enabled to obtain a livelihood, and 600 rescued in the provinces; making a total of 1,042, besides a large number who had given up that life, and sought a way of escape from themselves. The paper was afterwards read in French, and after a short conversation the meeting separated.

SECOND IN COMMAND IN CHINA.—Captain Frederick B. Montrose, late in command of the Calypso in the Pacific, has been nominated second in command on the China station, and will take command of the Severn, 35-gun frigate, now on her way to Devonport to be commissioned. Commander R. Bradshaw, who served in the Calypso as first lieutenant, will, it is understood, be appointed to the Severn as second in command.—*United Service Gazette.*

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The meeting of the children of the charity school took place on Tuesday. Five thousand children took part in the musical performance, which commenced at three o'clock. The varied dresses of the children picturesquely arranged on the great Handel orchestra renders this one of the most pleasing displays of the season. M. Blondin repeated his extraordinary performance on the low rope on Thursday, when her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and numerous other distinguished visitors were present.

ROSE SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The rose show drew a large company to the Palace on Saturday, although early in the day the weather was most unfavourable. The afternoon was, however, very fine at the Palace, even when it was raining hard at London. The show of cut roses was particularly large, the specimens being exhibited in that half of the nave nearest the compartment containing the tropical plants. Across the eastern transept Blondin's low rope had been stretched, and here this accomplished gymnast gave a series of those peculiar performances at which tens of thousands have so often marvelled.

COLONEL POKKINGTON. Assistant Quartermaster-General, has been attached temporarily to the Transport Department of the Admiralty to regulate the embarkation of troops and passage of officers proceeding on foreign service. He is to receive £1 a day in addition to the pay and emoluments appertaining to his appointment at the Horse Guards, which he retains.

The Lords of the Admiralty have granted three days' leave of absence to the decked men, to visit the International Exhibition. They will leave the yard in convenient numbers, so as to prevent any interference with the duties of the establishment.

A PROUD PROGENITOR.—Mrs. Jane Pinder, widow of the late W. Pinder, died at Rudston, Driffield, on the 27th ultimo, aged ninety-five years. She was the mother of twelve children, and has left seventy-one grandchildren, 119 great grandchildren, and three great great grandchildren, having lived to see a progeny of 205.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—COWES, FRIDAY MORNING.—An accident of a most distressing nature has occurred here. A boat's party of excursionists from Portsmouth were rowing about in the vicinity of Cowes Pier, when one of the steam-packets that run between here and Southampton approached. To catch the swell caused by the rapid progress of the steamer, the boat, which contained a young woman and three or four men, was brought close up, notwithstanding the frequent remonstrance of the crew of the packet. The captain shouted at the top of his voice; still the rowers impelled the boat forwards, until, coming within the range of the paddle-wheel, the frail craft was dashed to pieces, and the entire party were to be seen in the dim light struggling in the water. The shrieks of the woman and cries of the men brought speedy assistance, but, despite every exertion, one of the men sank to rise no more. The utmost excitement prevailed at the scene of the accident, and many were the remarks made in condemnation of the reprehensible practice—a very common one—of a boat approaching a steam-vessel when in motion, so as to catch the "swing," as it is termed.

ARSON NEAR FOLKESTONE.—The man John Horsley, who was apprehended skulking off from the fire at Plain Farm, near Folkestone, on Thursday morning last, was brought before the magistrates the same day and remanded to Monday, without going into the evidence. On Friday afternoon an inquest on the body found among the burnt straw in the farmyard was held in the Town Hall, Folkestone, before John Minter, Esq., coroner. The body is that of a boy thirteen or fourteen years of age. The evidence of several witnesses was taken, when the jury returned a verdict that "The unknown deceased met with his death at a fire on the premises at Plain Farm, and that the prisoner, John Horsley, willfully set the premises on fire." The coroner: "That is a verdict of wilful murder. It will be my duty to commit the prisoner for trial at the assizes." The commitment was then made out. It is known that the prisoner has made a statement in writing, but its substance has not yet transpired.

HURRICANE AT DEAL.—On Saturday evening the town of Deal was visited by a violent storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and wind. It commenced with a gentle shower about five o'clock. The air had been unusually oppressive for about an hour previous to the storm, which appeared to come from a westerly direction, and the clouds were observed to obscure the sky so rapidly that dusk succeeded daylight in about three minutes. The rain, mingled with hailstones of a large size, descended in torrents, and the wind blew in a complete circuit, apparently from all quarters. The storm lasted about half an hour, the main street of the town being completely flooded. The ravages committed at the north end of the town will convey some idea of the fury of the elements. The fronts of the houses at Sandown-terrace are completely denuded of glass, as also the houses at the north end of Beach-street, which were fronting the south-east, having the glass almost entirely demolished. Globe House, the Royal Exchange, Mr. Flight's, at the top of Golden-street, and others, have scarcely a whole pane of glass, and few houses fronting the sea escaped. One boat, weighing about fifteen cwt, which was attached to the post capstan ground at the north end, was with her contents blown from the beach on to the foopath, and thrown bottom upwards on to one of the hand-posts, which was run through the bottom of the boat, and stayed its further progress; another boat, of smaller dimensions, was blown from the beach across the carriage way, carrying away the capstan and part of a strong fence, and finally lodged in the centre of the meadow, a distance of 150 yards from where she was fastened; two other boats were also blown a considerable distance. After the storm the corn-fields in the neighbourhood presented the appearance of having been rolled. At Walmer the storm was scarcely felt.

THE HUNTLY STATUE TO THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.—The execution of the statue to be erected in Huntly by the Richmond tenantry in Strathlogie to their late landlord is now nearly completed. It is a colossal figure, nine feet in height, of Redhall freestone, and represents the duke in his uniform as colonel of the Sussex Militia, with his sword by his side, the Waterloo and Peninsular medals and order of the Garter on his breast, and a scroll in his right hand. The likeness is said to be excellent, and the attitude easy and graceful.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF LEICESTERSHIRE.—The sudden disappearance and lengthened absence of the high sheriff of the county, J. B. Winstanley, Esq., of Braunstone Hall, has occasioned much uneasiness and many rumours in the town and neighbourhood during the week. It seems that Mr. Winstanley went to Folkestone on the 10th of June to meet his mother and sister, who were expected to arrive next day. On the 11th he went on the pier to meet the boat, and was last seen about noon on that day, since when nothing has been heard of him. The long time which has elapsed without any tidings respecting him has necessarily caused serious apprehensions to be entertained as to what may have become of him, and the greatest sympathy has been manifested by all classes towards Mrs. and Miss Winstanley. Several reports have been current respecting the missing gentleman, but, we have reason to believe, without the slightest foundation. £50 reward has been offered for such information as shall lead to his discovery.

CHURCH CONGRESS AT OXFORD.—A church "congress" on the plan of that held last year at Cambridge, commenced at Oxford on Monday, under the presidency of the Bishop of Oxford. Papers were read and discussed on the following important subjects:—Tuesday: Morning, Clerical education; afternoon, Ministerial agency; evening, workhouse visiting. Wednesday: Morning, Church finance; noon, Employment of women in works of piety and charity; evening, the Church of England abroad. Thursday: Morning, On the best means of recovering the alienated masses to the church; afternoon, missions; evening, Synodical action in the colonial church. The morning and afternoon meetings were held in the Sheldonian theatre, and the evening meetings in the town hall.

INAUGURATION OF THE MEMORIAL TO JOHN LOCKE.—This beautiful work of art was inaugurated at the Shire Hall, Taunton, last week, the bust of the celebrated Somersetshire philosopher having been placed in the building near the one recently deposited to the memory of Admiral Blake. There was a large attendance of county magistrates, presided over by Sir William Miles, Bart., M.P. On the pedestal is engraved the following inscription:—"To the philosopher who, daring to scan the unexplored recesses of the human mind, first examined its nature, and then gave rules for its development. To the statesman who, loving the welfare of his species, attempted to expound the true theory of their liberty. To the Christian who, loving no less, aspired to vindicate the true claims of his faith. To John Locke, philosopher, statesman, Christian, this memorial is erected. Born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, A.D. 1632. Died, aged seventy-three, A.D. 1704." Mr. R. A. Kinlake paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the great Somersetshire philosopher, whose fame was not simply confined to his native land, or even to Europe, but extended throughout the world.

MR. SIMS REEVES.

This artist, whose talents have earned for him a world-wide celebrity, was born at Woolwich in 1821. His father being a professor of music, the future chief of English tenors had, with a natural taste for music, unusual opportunities of laying the foundation of a musical education which his parent, with praiseworthy earnestness, energetically cultivated. He next became a pupil of Calcott, at the same time practising the pianoforte under Cramer. At this period, though but fourteen years of age, he was considered sufficiently proficient to receive the appointment of organist and director of the choir of the church at North Cray, in Kent. He subsequently studied under Hobbs and Strasburg, and at the age of eighteen made his debut at Newcastle, where, and likewise in an extended tour, he gave tokens of a genius now so universally admitted. Mr. Reeves next visited Italy, and in that home of song acquired that refinement and finish which has made him the pride of the music-loving public. His voice is a *tenore robusto* of the purest and finest quality, reaching from E to B flat. The part of *Eugardo* in the "Lucia de Lammermoor," he has made his own; but it is in the concert-room Mr. Reeves most delights to shine. At the present time he is one of the great attractions of the Monday popular concerts at the St. James' Hall, the last of which for the present season took place on Monday last.

THE PORTSMOUTH FORTIFICATIONS.

A MORE difficult question than that which has come so frequently before Parliament as to the best mode of defending our dockyards and arsenals can scarcely be conceived. The problem comes to this—to construct, upon data which are shifting as a quagmire, a comprehensive scheme which shall adapt itself equally to the present and the future. It matters not what the plan is—it is certain to be open to the attacks of those who insist upon having conclusive proof where nothing but more or less reasonable conjecture is possible. The discussions in the two Houses of Parliament show some indications of a temper of mind which almost always supervenes upon the consideration of an important and uncertain question. Not knowing how to decide—bewildered by conflicting doubts—seeing the possibility, almost the probability, of going more or less astray whatever direction may be taken—it is as natural as it is hopeless to take refuge in a determination not to decide at all. But it is forgotten that to postpone decision indefinitely is in fact to decide, and perhaps to decide in the way which may turn out to be the worst of all the contradictory proposals. There is a section of the House of Commons which has arrived at the definite conclusion that fixed fortifications, whether formed upon land or built in the sea, are of little use against modern weapons of attack, and are destined to become less servicable with every improvement in military science. There is another small



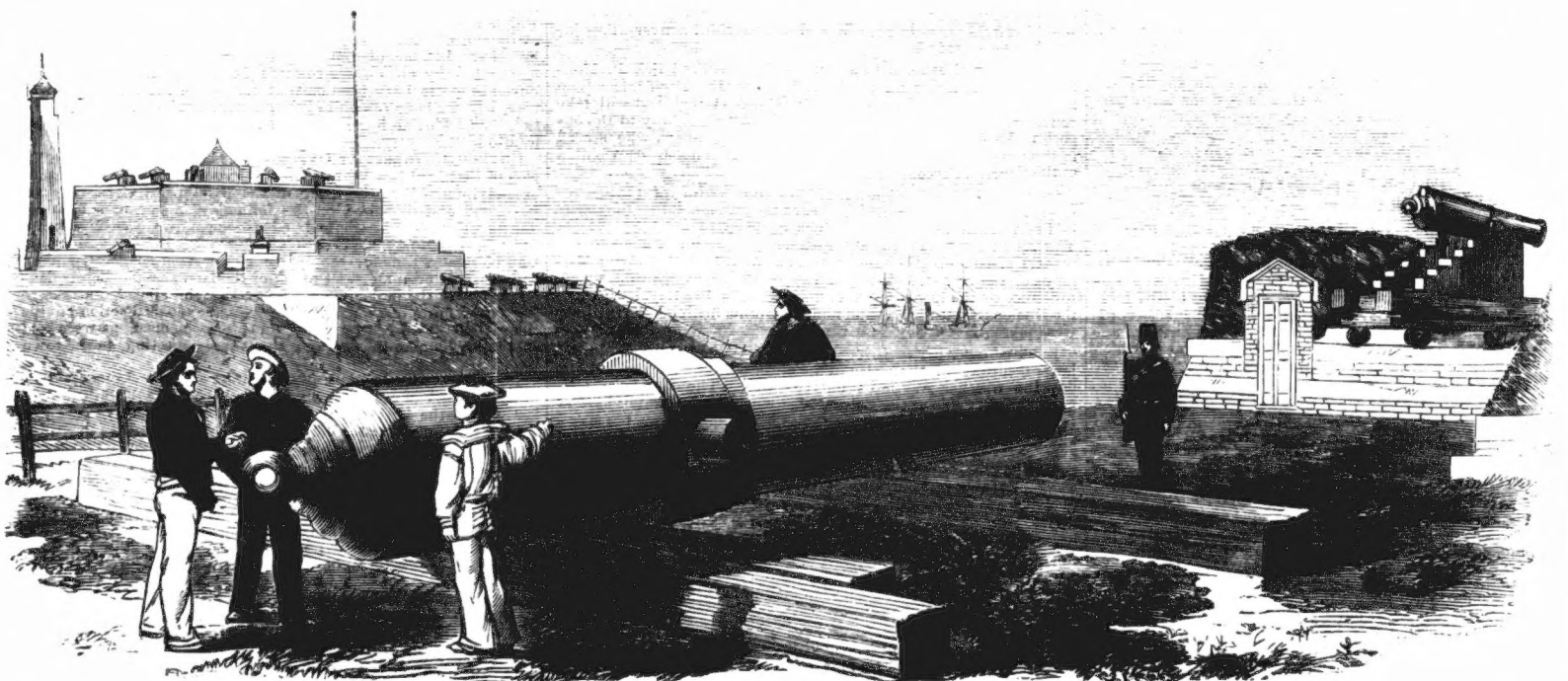
MR. SIMS REEVES.

body of enthusiasts for forts, who discern in the future the intentions which are to increase indefinitely the range of protection which a first-class battery can command, while they are blind to the possibility that the resources of engineering may increase the resisting powers of a ship as rapidly as the destructive force of artillery. Both of these positions are intelligible, and both are probably wrong.

Below is an engraving of a monster gun, cast in Liverpool, and which has stood the severest tests. Our own opinion is that such guns as this, manned by Englishmen, will suffice to protect our dockyards from molestation.

LIBRARY MAP OF LONDON AND ITS SUBURBS.—We do not remember to have seen so good a map of reference for this metropolis and its suburbs as the one just issued by Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross. The plan is, in all respects, arranged with a view to the convenience of anybody consulting it. Instead of opening in voluminous folds, it is printed on twenty-four separate sheets, numbered to correspond with squares on an index, or key, which is affixed to the inside of the folio containing the series. This index, or key, is itself a useful chart where only a general idea of localities may be required. It is on the scale of one inch to a mile, the same as the Ordnance survey; and the large map is six times as great, being exactly half a foot to the mile. All necessary information is plainly given by figures, by distinctive tints, or by other means. The heights in feet above the mean level of the sea are indicated; the omnibus routes are coloured brown, the railway stations red, and the public parks, commons, inclosures, and cemeteries green. A pretty wide area is embraced in the plan, so as to accommodate suburban dwellers. We find that Hampstead, Highgate, Upper Holloway, Clapton, Stratford, West Ham, Bromley, Greenwich, Lewisham, Beckenham, Upper and Lower Norwood, Streatham, Merton, Wimbledon, Putney, Hamlet-smith, Willesden-green, Cricklewood, and Hendon are all included. The postal, county court, and registry districts; the police and poor-law divisions; the city and parliamentary boroughs; the metropolis local management and parochial boundaries, are given with the utmost distinctness. In short, this library map is a work of eminent utility.

HOSPITAL FOR STONE, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This excellent institution, the only one of the kind in the United Kingdom, was established in the year 1861, for the treatment of stone and other analogous diseases, and through its agency a great amount of benefit has been conferred on the applicants for relief. With the view of augmenting the funds, and thereby promoting the usefulness of the institution, the first anniversary dinner was held on its behalf on Wednesday at the London Tavern, under the presidency of General Sir James York Scarlett, K.C.B., supported by Lord Cardigan, and many other distinguished persons.



GUN AT PORTSMOUTH.

FASHIONS FOR THE SEASON.

At the recent flower show of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington, the gaiety of the costumes bid fair to rival the gay colours of the flowers themselves. The toilettes of the ladies were, to our thinking, as much a portion of the show we went to visit as the exhibition itself. We must, however, condemn the practice of wearing so much crinoline. In an artistic point of view it destroys the elegance of the figure. Our illustration shows a very tasty juvenile Polish or Hungarian costume. Wrappers for morning wear are in great demand just now. In everything worn at present, white and black are more than ever blended. Burnous of muslin have a light and graceful effect. Every dress is more or less trimmed with lace. Black lace, guipures, and Chantilly are much used. There is worn a species of shawl, consisting of guipure and Chantilly, which looks enchanting. It is the complement of a fine-day toilet. Among other fashions, dresses of silk gauze, trimmed with flounces a la pique. Tulle and crape are much in vogue for bonnets—they are mixed with straw in a very graceful manner. Round straw hats, lined with rose taffeta, and adorned with a sail-

like scarf and puff of corn flowers in the middle, is the fashion for the sea-side and the country. The shape of bonnets is altered, they still continue high above the forehead, but do not project.

FREEDOM OF LONDON GIVEN TO MR. PEABODY.

On Thursday there was added to the roll of honorary freemen a name which will do it no discredit, though accompanied with no titles or heraldic distinctions. Mr. Peabody, an American by birth and education, an Englishman by habit and sympathies, a citizen of the world in breadth of view and the purpose of his life, accepted the freedom of the City, in testimony of the City's regard for him as a munificent philanthropist. It is the glory of the Corporation that it is not too strictly corporate; it is tied by no strangling bands of red tape, and does not estimate events by any severe and exclusive rules of municipal law and privilege. This was a case in point. The generous gift of £150,000 for the especial benefit of the poor of the metropolis by Mr. Peabody was, in truth, not a civic affair at all. The poor of the City proper will, probably, enjoy but a small proportion of the judiciously-appointed largesse, yet as the

City alone has the power to acknowledge, by some substantial act, the hearty benefaction, so the City offered all it had to offer—the enrolment of the benefactor's name on its list of most distinguished citizens. The act was appropriate to the occasion and the person. As a citizen of the West, Mr. Peabody can have but small regard for coronets and garters; citizenship we suppose to be the *ultima* *thule* of his ambition, and it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the peculiar pride of a spirited American than to be numbered amongst the citizens of the oldest and youngest city of the world—for such, in truth, is the City of London.

VISIT OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT TO MANCHESTER.—His Highness Said Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, as expected arrived in Manchester on Wednesday evening, as the guest of the corporation. The civic authorities engaged a suite of rooms for their distinguished visitor at the Queen's Hotel. An address was presented to the Viceroy, on Wednesday, on the part of the City Council; and one also from the Chamber of Commerce. The chief attractions of the city were visited.



FASHIONS FOR THE SEASON.

The Court.

The Queen has continued to take her accustomed walks and drives in the immediate vicinity of Osborne.

The Crown Prince of Prussia returned to the Continent on Friday last. Before leaving he inspected the Warrior at Spithead. Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, and Princess Hohenlohe, visited Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse at St. Clare on Friday, the 4th inst.

His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Charles and her Royal Highness Prince Charles of Hesse, with their Grand Ducal Highnesses Prince Henry, Prince William, and Princess Anna of Hesse, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, Esquerry to the Queen, have visited and inspected the Tower of London, the Royal Mint, St. Katharine Docks, the Bank of England, St. Paul's Cathedral, and the British Museum.

Their Highnesses left the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate, at ten o'clock on Saturday morning last for the London Bridge terminus, and travelled on the South-Eastern Railway to Folkestone, to embark on the Vivid for Boulogne. Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat attended their Grand Ducal Highnesses to Folkestone.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse returned to Osborne on Saturday, attended by Lady Churchill, Major-General Seymour, and Captain Von Westweller.

Her Majesty presented privately the Insignia of the Order of the Garter to Prince Louis of Hesse.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, attended the service at Whippingham Church.

The tent on the lawn in which the wedding breakfast took place was a perfect specimen of canvas architecture. Covering a space of 60 feet by 35 feet, it was connected with the palace by a decorated corridor, and fitted with a polished flooring, the interior being lined with crimson cloth, and ornamented with devices of silk flags. Upwards of seventy guests were accommodated in it at the wedding breakfast.

ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

THE Warrior, iron screw frigate, Captain the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, has received orders to steam into harbour to be docked.

FIRST MIDDLESEX ARTILLERY.—This corps, with their two bands, assembled at Wellington Barracks at six o'clock on Saturday evening, for the purpose of being inspected by their commanding officer, Major Henry Creed, late of her Majesty's Indian army. After the inspection the men were told off in gun detachments, and went through the exercise upon their 18-pounder field gun in a very creditable manner. They were complimented by their commanding officer upon their efficiency, great credit being due to their adjutant, Captain Henry Adams. The corps then formed in marching order and proceeded to their head-quarters, headed by their two bands. The corps march to Wimbledon this day with their 18-pounder guns, to take part in the review.

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT WIMBLEDON.

THE rifle competition at Wimbledon exhibited peculiar liveliness on Saturday, and there was a large and fashionable attendance in spite of the disagreeable weather. The long-talked-of competition between the Lords and Commons took place on that day, when the Upper House, though they had not the advantage of the Lord Chancellor's shooting, proved the victors by a considerable score over the representatives of the more popular branch of the Legislature.

The official return in connexion with this match was as follows:—

	200 yds.		500 yds.		Gross Total
	Pts.	Hts.	Pts.	Hts.	
Marquis of Abercorn	14	7	17	7	45
Earl of Airlie	11	6	13	7	37
Lord Bolton	12	7	16	7	42
Earl of Ducie	12	6	18	7	43
Lord Londesborough	9	6	12	6	33
Lord Lovat	6	5	8	4	23
Duke of Marlborough	15	7	11	6	39
Earl Somers	16	7	10	6	39
Lord Suffield	7	5	3	3	18
Lord Vernon	15	7	16	7	45
Lord Wharfedale	17	7	16	7	47
					411
COMMONS.					
Lord Bury	15	7	17	7	46
Mr. Dillwyn	14	7	7	4	32
Lord Elcho	14	7	13	7	44
Mr. Forster, Bradford	7	5	16	7	35
Lord Grey de Wilton	9	5	0	0	14
Earl Grosvenor	14	7	8	5	34
Mr. Leslie	7	7	13	7	34
Mr. Hastings-Russell	11	6	9	6	32
Mr. Talbot	11	7	4	4	26
Mr. H. Vivian	16	7	7	5	29
Hon. H. Wyndham	13	7	4	2	26

349

When the numbers were finally announced the Commons looked for a moment rather blank, but then, said Lord Elcho, "Well, let's give three cheers for the Lords," and three hearty cheers were given, to which the victors made a responsive echo. "And now," said Lord Elcho, "let's give one cheer more for the licking we mean to give 'em next year." The Commons cheered accordingly; the Lords again responded, but this time a little derisively, and then they passed away from the firing posts, Lord Elcho, in a semi-comic tone, remarking, "Sic transit gloria."

The competition of the public schools also took place on the 5th inst. The Harrow boys carried off the prize shield; but, when it came to shooting for Lord Spencer's vase, given to the best shot among the different schools, it was borne off by the young Earl of Eldon, the champion shot of Eton.

One of the events of this week has been the match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which, like that between the Lords and Commons, is the precursor of many annual trials of skill between these rival seats of learning. The contest was in a measure inaugurated last year, when Mr. Edward Ross and Mr. Peterkin, in ten rounds each with the Henry Rifle, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards scored 24 and 31 points respectively for Cambridge, against the 15 and 12 of Serjeant Nosworthy and Mr. Owen for Oxford.

This year the honour of the universities was entrusted to eight men on either side, selected from the University Volunteer Corps. The gentlemen who shot last year again competed, but the weapon of all was the long Enfield, the distances being the usual ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each. The first two rounds that were fired correctly indicated the side upon which the scale of victory inclined. Oxford scored only 10 points and 6 hits, while Cambridge reached the capital figure of 16 points with 8 hits. From that time there was no doubt of the result, Cambridge at the end of the 200 yards range being 22 points, at 500 yards 49 points, and at the conclusion of the contest 64 points ahead of their antagonists.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

. Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c. calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS will be forwarded to any address free by post for one quarter on receipt of 2s. 2d. in postage stamps or otherwise.

J. B. H. (Elgin Works).—We thank you for the sketch, which we must decline using, as not of sufficient public interest.

J. L. B.—If your brother is of age, the master has no legal claim on his time, and can compel him, by summons, to give up the indenture.

A. SCHUBERT (Manchester).—The portrait would not interest the general public.

EDWIN L.—Thanks for photograph, which will be used the earliest opportunity.

Z.—Templeton often sung with Malibran.

WILLIAM.—The goods of the lodger must be distrained on by a broker to liquidate your claim for rent.

X. Y. Z. (City).—Blackfriars-bridge was completed in 1770.

A. BRIDGEMAN.—Under a penalty of transportation, a clergyman must marry you between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon, the object being to preclude any indecency, or unbecoming levity.

D. B. K. L.—The lines are good, but much too long for our columns.

X. X. (Edinburgh).—Apply to Carnegishell, "School of Arts," Edinburgh.

A. W.—We believe the Delhi prize money is now receivable.

J. B. B. (Liverpool).—We cannot comply with your wish.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

It is Lord Palmerston's misfortune—a sorrow in which the whole nation sympathizes with him—to number three or four incurable mudlarks among his official off-spring. In busy years their antics pass unnoticed. No one turns aside to look at them when there is serious business to transact. But during the session which is now drawing to a close, the House of Commons has had no other occupation than to watch their monkey tricks, and amuse itself with the embarrassment of their adroit and worthy parent. It is happy for such a set that, in their case, the cares of paternity fall to the lot of Lord Palmerston. They would hardly find again a guardian so agile in picking them out of the mud into which they are continually tumbling, so dexterous in rubbing it off their reputations, or so good-humouredly forgiving when it is done. The patience which he has displayed during the present session alone would have earned him a niche in the calendar in mediæval times. They vie with each other in getting themselves besmeared. No sooner is one of them clean than another is in a mess. At the beginning of the session, there was Sir Robert Peel industriously engaged in pitching the filthiest mud that he could find at some Irish playfellows, and naturally receiving a liberal bespattering in return. Of course Lord Palmerston flew to his rescue, and did his best to help him out of the fray. But no sooner were his garments mended up and cleaned from the effects of the volleys which he had drawn upon himself, than a cry of distress from behind called away the attention of his indefatigable guardian. There was Mr. Lowe engaged in a similar exchange of dirt-missiles with all the schoolmasters and schoolmanagers in the kingdom. It was no easy matter to restore the pristine spotlessness of his apparel. The dirt had been well thrown, and it had stuck. The operation of cleansing in this case was so arduous that the offender received a stern admonition from his usually indulgent parent. But hardly was this labour concluded, when, before he could well tell what was going to happen, there was Mr. Layard with another Irishman rolling in the gutter. To pick him up and send him to bed to dry himself was the work of a moment. But this was not the end of the poor old gentleman's troubles. A cry of distress from yet another quarter reached his ears. He rushed to the place from which it issued, and there he found Mr. W. Cowper, his favourite scapegrace, his pet pickle among them all, in a terrible scrape, having been detected, not in throwing mud at others—but in collecting mud and supplying it in large handfuls to a very big boy of his acquaintance, who was not afraid to throw it and take the consequences. The unfortunate mudlark had been caught in the act, and was receiving in return a pelting from which it is not supposed that he will recover for a considerable length of time. There must be some consolation to Lord Palmerston in the number of his incorrigible favourites. If there were only one of them, his colleagues might press upon him to get rid of that one for the sake of the stability of the Government. But the dismissal of four might look like a break-up of the Government; and to make a selection from among them would be impossible. Each artist has his peculiar beauties. Each makes enemies in some special manner of his own. Mr. Lowe and Sir Robert Peel are alike in this they disdain small quarrels, and give battle to whole sections of the community at once. Mr. Lowe gets up his quarrels by telling disagreeable truths. Sir Robert Peel appears to think that there is something approaching to sacrilege in using mere plain facts for such a purpose. Accordingly, he attains the same object quite as effectually by drawing upon his imagination. Mr. Layard works more simply, by merely pitching some unpleasant adjective in his opponent's face. Mr. Cowper's method is entirely his own. His strength lies in documents. He withholds papers on various pretexts—though he knows that he will have to give them up at last—until his motives in giving or refusing them are equally suspected. A minister with Mr. Cowper's aptitude for getting into a mess ought not to be exposed to the temptation of presiding over the Board of Works. His general mode of dealing with documents is apt to shock the prejudices of a great number of hostile critics, under whose scrutiny his proceedings are constantly passing. He had much better take some quieter and less important post. He has served many offices already; it is a pity he does not try his

hand at the Secretaryship of State for India or the first lordship of the Admiralty.

THERE is, unhappily, no longer any room for doubt as to the meaning of General Butler's proclamation. Strenuous efforts have been made to explain it away. The Yankee journalists of the city, who devote themselves to the ungrateful task of whitewashing Federal barbarities, did their best to subject it to a non-natural interpretation. It was only a mistake—an awkward phraseology—an unfortunate indistinctness of expression. It only meant that women who insulted the soldiery should be punished by imprisonment. Nothing but deliberate malice, we were told, could interpret it. Unfortunately for his friends, General Butler is very proud of his production, and is much too strongly impressed with its administrative wisdom to allow it to be explained away. The which the voice of all civilised Europe, with the French and English Governments at its head, has branded as "infamous," excites no shame in General Butler's breast. He intended that the most extreme interpretation should be placed upon his words, and he does not thank the officious friends who wish to make a gentleman of him in spite of himself. The letter which he has written in comment is rarer even than the original in its cynical disregard of decency:—

There can be, there has been, no room for misunderstanding of General Order No. 28.

No lady will take any notice of a strange gentleman, and a forbearance of a stranger simply, in such form as to attract attention. Common women do.

Therefore, whatever woman, lady or mistress, gentle or simple, who by gesture, look, or word, insults, shows contempt for, thus attracting to herself the notice of my officers and soldiers, will be deemed to act as becomes her vocation as a common woman, and will be liable to be treated accordingly. This was most fully explained to you at my office.

I shall not, as I have not, abate a single word of that order; it was well considered; it obeyed, will protect the true and modest women from all possible insult. The others will take care of themselves.

There can indeed be no room for misunderstanding. No ingenuity can extract from these last words any interpretation save one. The women of New Orleans will be divided into two classes for the purposes of General Butler's administration. Those who contrive to conceal the contempt they all must feel for the New York rascals who disgrace the uniform of a soldier in their city, that neither look nor gesture shall express it, will be protected from insult. The others, whose faces are more eloquent, will not be protected from insult. Whatever it may be the pleasure of the Federal soldiers to do to them, General Butler will not interfere. "They will take care of themselves." The history of Christendom will be ransacked in vain for another instance of a general who has avowedly utilized the lusts of his men for the purposes of military terrorism. But we do not notice the proclamation here for purpose of characterizing it further. Every man and every woman will feel the full horror of all that its language implies. The lesson that it teaches is what we wish to dwell upon; and that lesson is the danger of a system in which sharp attorneys are turned suddenly into generals. In all wars the common soldier is apt to depart very widely from the ideal of military honour. The brutalities have been the common reproach of all armies in all times. But among officers, there has usually been a code of honour which restrains the ferocities of war. They have shrunk from the maltreatment of women, if not under the impulse of their own feelings, at least under a dread of losing caste among their fellows. Even needless devastation has been checked by the fear of a reputation for inhumanity among those whose opinion every officer has been trained to respect. The peculiarity of the Federal warfare is that this restraint seems to be wholly absent. The officers are more barbarous and more unmanly than the private soldiers. Very horrible accounts reach us of the devastation which the privates in the Federal army commit; but they do not equal the atrocity of General Butler's proclamation or the proposal of a Federal Commander to bombard a defenceless city. General Blenker's taste for rapine is so strong that the new verb "to blenker" threatens to confer upon him as unenviable a notoriety as the word "marauder" has conferred on Merode. The device said to have been resorted to by General Halleck for weakening Beauregard's army, by the present of 300 smallpoxed prisoners, is quite as savage in its way as the New Orleans proclamation. In order to set precedents for either it would be necessary to recur either to Ottoman or savage examples.

THE COLLIERY INUNDATION AT LLANELLY.

THE terrible catastrophe briefly telegraphed on Friday has thrown a gloom over this town, which has been particularly free from colliery accidents, although surrounded by such works. An occurrence somewhat similar happened in the Gwendraeth Valley some years ago, when a number of lives were lost by the flooding of a coal mine, and a long time elapsed before the bodies were recovered. In the present case there is also some delay in recovering the bodies. The following is a brief statement of the facts attending the present catastrophe.

There were about seventy men and boys at work at the Castle Colliery belonging to Messrs. Williams, Neath, and Co. on Wednesday night. Three veins of coal were in work at the time; in the lowest, called the "bussy" vein, four colliers were working; in the second, about nineteen fathoms above the first, there were only two men. The rest of the men and boys were engaged in the topmost vein, called the little vein. About one o'clock on Thursday morning, without any previous warning, the water broke into the colliery from an old working of an adjoining colliery called the Bres Colliery, and poured into the lower workings of the Castle Colliery, sweeping all before it. The four men in the "bussy" vein and the two in the one above called the "little" vein were swept away and drowned, but the sixty men in the topmost vein had time to make their escape by a small pit which had recently opened to allow of escape in case of accident. The colliery is situated in a low position, not far from the sea, and close to the town. The water has been rising in the flooded colliery since it first broke in.

A LETTER from Jerusalem states that a young American gentleman, named Carter, a divinity student, was lately drowned in the Jordan. A friend who had accompanied him from the United States was a witness of the disaster, but could not afford assistance. The young man, when bathing, was carried away by the rapid current, and after sinking two or three times disappeared.

PRINCESS ALICE.

The marriage of the Princess Alice was fully described in our last number. By the kindness of one of the palace officials we have been enabled to give an authentic illustration of the ceremony (see front page), which took place beneath Winterhalter's picture of the Royal Family in the dining-room.

The following articles of jewels and plate were presented on the occasion of her Highness's marriage:

By her Majesty the Queen: A very beautiful tiara of diamonds, composed of a rich bandeau, with foliage spires, &c., from Messrs. Hancock; a pearl and diamond brooch, with pearl pendant, from Messrs. Hancock; the former designed, and the latter chosen, by his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Jointly by her Majesty the Queen and his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort: A set of three ornaments for the table, in silver, consisting of a candelabrum composed of a group of boys supporting branches for nine lights, and two side candelabra for four lights each, the branches being so arranged as to be substituted by baskets for flowers or fruit if required.

By his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort: A cross, two brooches, and a pair of earrings, all in very fine opals and diamonds.

By his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: A pair of very fine supplies and diamonds, consisting of a necklace and brooch, a pair of earrings, and a bracelet. Both this and the preceding selected by his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

By their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold: Three keep rings—diamond, ruby, and emerald.

By their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice: A locket and pair of earrings in turquoise and diamonds, and a diamond rose sprig bouquet which had belonged to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

By his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha: A bracelet of gold, with diamonds, and enamel snap, containing a painting of the Duke's eyes.

By her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha: A gold enamel tiara, with emeralds.

By the eight Bridesmaids to her Royal Highness: A magnificent tea and coffee service of silver gilt and embossed, each piece bearing the monogram of the donors.

By the Queen of Bavaria: A gold band bracelet, with emerald and diamond snap.

By his Royal Highness Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha: A bracelet with circle of turquoise, and in the centre A. E. I. in rubies, and a diamond horse-shoe.

By her Royal Highness the Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha: A four-row garnet necklace and bracelets, with diamond and garnet snaps.

By her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia: A bandeau of thirty-five collets of large, fine diamonds.

By their Grand Ducal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Charles of Hesse: A large, and very fine diamond stomacher.

By his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse: A pair of large and very fine top and diamond earrings.

By their Grand Ducal Highnesses Prince Henry, Princess Anna, and Prince William: A blue enamel bracelet, with three pearl and diamond stars.

From the Maharajah Duleep Singh: A magnificent white silk fan, mounted in carved mother of pearl and gold sticks, the two outside ornaments with pearls and emeralds, and Princess Alice's cypher in rubies and diamonds.

From his Majesty the King of the Belgians: A diamond and emerald linked bracelet.

From her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Alexander of Russia: A gold heart-shaped locket, suspended by a gold chain on one side, the miniature of the Grand Duchess Alexander (Constantine) of Russia set in diamonds, on the reverse the arms of the Grand Duchess.

From her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz: Twenty-four silver gilt worked spoons, a pair of sugar tongs to match, and a sugar-sifter.

From their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary: A pair of engraved crystal claret jugs, set in silver gilt ornamental work.

From their Majesties the King and Queen of Prussia: A gold bracelet, with a centre of sapphires and diamonds.

From her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia: A handsome dressing-case, with gold fittings.

From the Marquis of Brealbane: An electric gold band bracelet, the centre composed of diamonds and rubies, with a large Scotch pearl in the centre. Pendants to the bracelets of Scotch pearls and rubies to correspond.

From the Countess of Fife: A large silver-gilt engraved casket, four angels in the corners; on the top a large earring from Mar Forest.

A Bible and Prayer-book bound in dark blue leather, with gold cypher and arms of Princess Alice; on each side two gilt clasps the books enclosed in cases of ebony and ivory. The Bible presented by the Matrons, and the Prayer-book by the Maidens of the United Kingdom.

In addition, Princess Alice received various other presents, ornamental and useful; likewise some beautiful china services from the members of the Royal Household, and others.

Her Royal Highness Princess Alice's wedding lace consisted of a deep flounce of Honiton guipure lace, composed of rose, myrtle, and orange blossom, with a veil to correspond. The design was chosen by his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort.

Owing to the deep mourning, the coloured dresses were in the piece, and not made up.

The three ornaments (candelabra) in silver, the joint gift of the Queen and the Prince Consort, were presented to Prince Louis of Hesse, and Princess Alice. The design of the wedding lace worn by her Royal Highness Princess Louise of Hesse at her marriage was made by Ruth Coxeter, a pupil of the School of Design, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

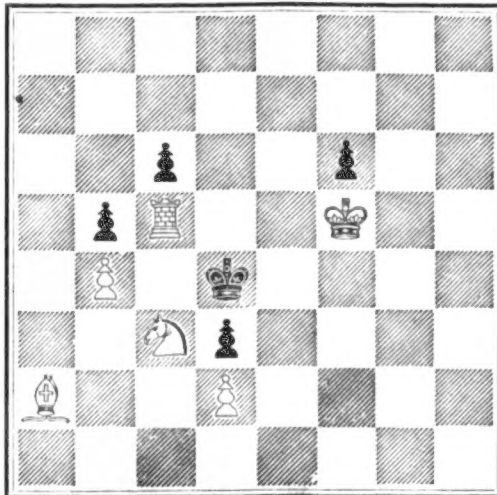
Her Majesty has been pleased to signify her intention of conferring the rank of his Royal Highness on Prince Louis of Hesse. The royal pair intend to reside chiefly at Frogmore and Clarence-house, St. James's, which the Queen has placed at their disposal. They will thus be enabled to assist in filling up the blank in the royal circle which the nation had not ceased to deplore, and to co-operate in assuaging the great grief which as yet "knows no relieving ebb." The young prince comes of an excellent stock—that of Hesse Darmstadt, not of Electoral Hesse—and has been brought up with a care and propriety befitting his prospects, which, although not the highest regal rank, are yet sufficiently elevated and responsible. He is the nephew, and probable future heir of the reigning duke. In the interim, before his accession to the honours of his house, he will dwell chiefly in England, where the princess will still continue to receive the respectful affection of the people, and contribute largely to the happiness of the royal circle, of which she is the ornament and pride.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—THE IRISH MARRIAGE.

JUDGMENT was delivered on Tuesday in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, in this case, on certain exceptions that had been taken to the judge's charge to the jury on the occasion of the trial in Dublin. Judges Christian and Keogh were for the new trial; the Chief Justice and Judge Ball were contra, so that the objections were overruled, and the decision was, that the verdict, in favour of Mrs. Yelverton, stands good.

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 37.—By T. SMITH, Spitalfields.
Black.



White.

White to move and mate in three moves.

GAME BETWEEN LABOURDONNAIS AND M'DONNELL.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| White, M'Donnell. | Black, Labourdonnais. |
| 1. P to K 4 | 1. P to K 4 |
| 2. P to K B 4 | 2. P takes P |
| 3. Kt to K B 3 | 3. P to K Kt 4 |
| 4. K B to Q B 4 | 4. P to K Kt 5 |
| 5. Kt to Q B 3 (a) | 5. P takes Kt |
| 6. Q takes P | 6. Q to K B 3 (b) |
| 7. Kt to Q 5 | 7. Q to K 4 |
| 8. P to Q B 3 | 8. K B to R 3 |
| 9. P to Q 4 | 9. Q to Q 3 |
| 10. P to K 5 | 10. Q to Q B 3 |
| 11. K B to Q Kt 5 | 11. Q to K Kt 3 |
| 12. Kt takes Q B P (ch) | 12. K to Q sq |
| 13. Kt takes R | 13. K Kt to K 2 |
| 14. Castles | 14. K R to K Kt |
| 15. K B to Q 3 | 15. Q to K Kt 2 |
| 16. P to Q Kt 4 (c) | 16. Kt to K Kt 3 |
| 17. B takes Kt | 17. Q takes B |
| 18. P to Q Kt 5 | 18. P to Q 3 |
| 19. P to Q Kt 6 | 19. P to Q R 3 |
| 20. K P takes P | 20. Kt to Q B 3 |
| 21. P to Q 7 | 21. Q B takes P |
| 22. Kt to Q B 7 | 22. Q B to K Kt 5 |
| 23. Q to Q 5 (ch) | 23. K to B |
| 24. Q B takes P (d) | 24. Q B to K 3 |
| 25. Kt takes B | 25. P takes Kt |
| 26. Q to K B 3 | 26. B takes B |
| 27. Q R to K | 27. P to K 4 |
| 28. K to R | 28. Q to K R 3 |
| 29. Q to K R 3 (ch) (e) | 29. Q takes Q |
| 30. P takes Q | 30. B to Q 7 |
| 31. Q R to Q | 31. B takes P |
| 32. P to Q 5 | 32. Kt to K 2 |
| 33. B to K B 7 (f) | 33. B to Q Kt 5 |
| 34. P to Q 6 | 34. Kt to Q B 3 |
| 35. R to Q B 7 (ch) | 35. K to Kt |
| 36. R takes K R P | 36. P to K 5 |
| 37. R to K R 4 | 37. P to K 6 |
| 38. R to K 4 | 38. B to Q B 4 |
| 39. P to Q 7 | 39. R to Q |
| 40. P to K R 4 | 40. B takes Kt P |
| 41. P to K R 5 | 41. K to R 2 |
| 42. P to K R 6 | 42. P to K 7 (g) |
| 43. R takes K P | 43. B to Q 5 |
| 44. P to K R 7 | 44. K takes P |
| 45. R to K Kt 2 | 45. R to K R |
| 46. R to K Kt 7 (ch) | 46. K to Q 3 |
| 47. R takes Kt P | 47. K to B 4 |
| 48. K to Kt 2 | 48. Kt to Q 2 |
| 49. R to Q 7 | 49. Kt to K 3 |
| 50. P to K R 4 | 50. K to B 3 |
| 51. K R takes B | 51. Kt takes R |
| 52. R takes Kt | 52. B takes K R P |
| 53. K to Kt 3 | 53. K to B 4 |
| 54. R to Q 2 | 54. P to Q R 4 |
| 55. K to Kt 4 | 55. P to Q R 5 |
| 56. R to Q 3 (h) | 56. R to Q Kt 2 |
| 57. P to K R 5 | 57. B to Q Kt 5 (ch) |
| 58. K to Kt 3 | 58. B to Q Kt 8 |
| 59. R to Q 2 | 59. R to K Kt 8 (ch) |
| 60. R to K Kt 2 | 60. R to K R 8 |
| 61. R to K R 2 | 61. R to K Kt 8 (ch) |
| 62. K to R 4 | 62. R to K Kt |
| 63. P to K R 6, and White won the game. | |

NOTES BY MR. MORPHY.

(a). A variation of the Muzio for which we are indebted to M'Donnell's inventive genius. It is not, when properly met, as advantageous for the first player as the more customary moves of 5. Castles, or 5. P to Q 4; but may well be adopted for variety's sake, and will be found productive of highly interesting positions.

(b). This is far from being a good move. The compensation at this point, as afterwards recommended by Labourdonnais himself, is 6. P to Q 4. White's best play is to capture the Pawn with Bishop, whereupon Black follows with 7. P to Q B 3, and will be enabled speedily to develop his forces and maintain his numerical superiority.

(c). The purport of this and the subsequent advance of the Q's Kt is to liberate the confined Q's Kt.

(d). This ill-considered move loses White a piece, and but for the strength of his Pawns, would have cost him the game.

(e). Very well played. Although Black has two pieces for a Rook, the strength of White's Pawns and general position more than counterbalance the inferiority.

(f). White might have won the Bishop and Knight for a Rook and Pawn, by moving 33. R to Q B. The play selected instead will be found much more decisive in its results.

(g). The only move to prolong the game.

(h). 56. P to K R 5 was the correct play, and would have shortened the contest. The game was protracted to one hundred moves, M'Donnell not conducting the termination as well as the earlier stages of the game.

OSBORNE.

THE magnificent marine residence of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, is situated in the most northerly position of the Isle of Wight—in close proximity to Cowes, and the sea—from its windows is seen Southampton waters and the busy town, Portsmouth, with its dockyard and arsenal, Spithead with the coast of Sussex in the distance. The original mansion was in the occupation of Eustace Mann, Esq., during the civil wars between Charles the First and his Parliament. A copse on the estate is still called the money copse, from a tradition that the occupant buried some treasure here which could never be found. The estate with Barton and other freeholds adjoining were purchased by her Majesty and comprise about 2,000 acres. In the year 1845 Mr. Thomas Cubitt was commissioned to modernize and enlarge the edifice, and in fact, rebuild it. The style is Italian. A lofty campanile, 20 ft. square, rises from the front of the building 167 ft. in height, whilst another called the clock tower is 90 ft. Facilities for landing, embarking and bathing have been added. The view of Osborne from the sea is most imposing.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCH-DUKE CONSTANTINE.

THE *Independence Belge* publishes the following letter from Warsaw, dated the 4th inst.:

"I send you a few details of the horrible attempt to assassinate the Grand Duke Constantine. Yesterday morning, 3d July, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, had received at the Chat-au de Belvedere the high Polish functionaries, and a deputation from the Municipal Body, presented to him by the head of the Civil Administration, Marquis Wielopolski. The Duke had a kind word for each; to the members of the Council of State he said that he counted upon their loyal support, and was happy to share their labours. At noon his Imperial Highness visited the Greek Cathedral, afterwards the Catholic Cathedral, and was received at the porches of both churches by the metropolitan archbishops of the respective faiths. He was heartily welcomed everywhere by a large crowd, who occasionally cheered him. In the evening his Imperial Highness drove in his carriage to the theatre without an escort to see the opera of 'Stradella.' Before the theatre was over, whilst getting into his carriage, about half-past nine o'clock, under the vestibule of the theatre, an individual who had concealed himself in one of the passages approached close to him and fired a pistol point blank at him. The ball, fortunately, only grazed the right clavicle, having been turned off by a button, and the Archduke's epaulette. The assassin was immediately seized by one of the aides-de-camp on duty, Baron Bremsen, who caught him firmly by the back of the neck that he nearly choked him. The man vomited, and it was for a moment supposed he had taken poison. This miserable wretch had the pistol still in his hand. His name is Jarosynski, and he is a tailor's apprentice. He has been examined, and some of his accomplices have been arrested. It is difficult to describe what consternation this event has caused among Russians, as well as among the Poles. The opera, as you may imagine, was brought to a sudden conclusion, and among the first at the side of the Grand Duke was the Marquis Wielopolski. The Grand Duke was taken back to his box in the Opera House, where he received surgical aid, and had the wound bandaged. He then proceeded in a close carriage to the Chateau du Belvedere. He himself informed the Grand Duchess of what had occurred, and despite the advanced state of her pregnancy she received the news with great calmness.

"At first it was feared that this attempt was but the signal for some revolutionary movement. Strong detachments of troops immediately patrolled the streets, and occupied the principal squares, but, happily, last night and this morning have passed in perfect tranquility.

"It is said that among the persons arrested is the man who fired at General Liders. The general has been suffering great agony the last few days.

THE LATE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN ALDGATE.

On Tuesday, an inquiry was held at the committee-room, Fountain-court, Aldgate, by Mr. William Payne, the coroner for the City of London, respecting the death of Mrs. Catherine Ryan, aged seventy, a schoolmaster's widow, residing at No. 4, Somerset-street, Aldgate, who was burned to a cinder in a fire which broke out in her room on Friday afternoon last.

John Sandell said, that at three o'clock on the afternoon in question he saw volumes of smoke issuing from the window of the house, No. 10, Somerset-street. An alarm was given, and three engines were soon upon the spot; but the fire had by that time been got pretty well under, through the exertions of Mr. Saunderson and witness.

Mr. Saunderson said that about the time in question he noticed as he was going up-stairs a strong light under the door of the deceased's room. He opened the door and the flames burst out, but he instantly closed it again and called for assistance, which was plentifully supplied, and he was able with assistance, to get the fire so far under that he could enter the room. Deceased was found lying on her face, with her legs against the door and her body partly under the bed. Her arms were nearly burnt off, and her stomach and the lower limbs were completely consumed. Her head was partially burnt away, and hardly any trace of clothing remained. The heat and the stench of burning flesh were frightful. The flooring had a large portion burned away, and when one of the firemen put his foot accidentally on a 9-inch rafters it gave way under him. A portion of the bed and all the bedclothes were burned, and it was clear that if the fire had been undiscovered for five minutes longer the whole house would have been burned down.

Other evidence having been given, and the Coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death from Burning."

THE RECENT ACCIDENT TO THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

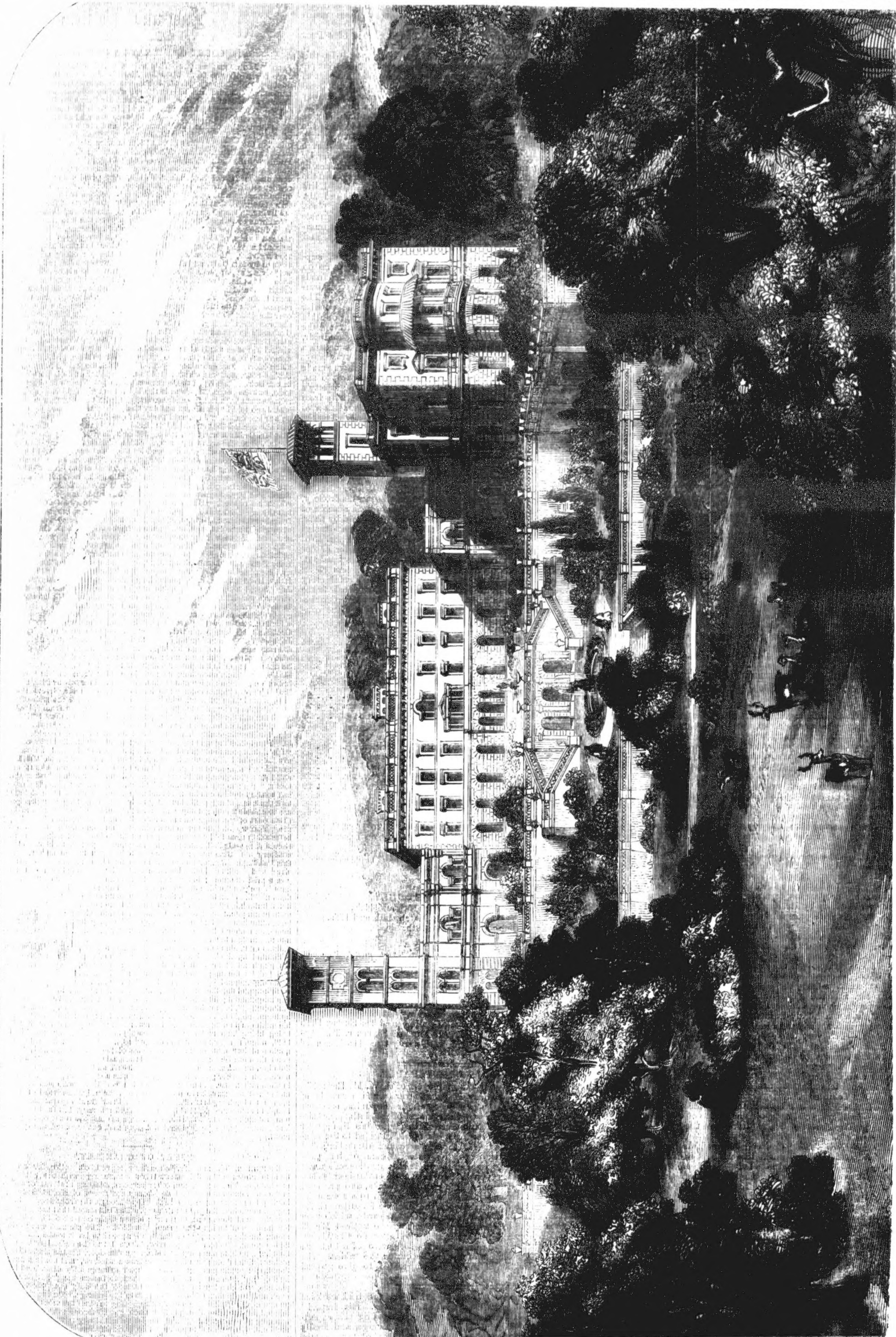
On the morning of the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, in accordance with previous arrangements, a minute inspection of the state of the Fleet ditch sewer, from the point of its original breakage to the newly-made opening for the temporary watercourse, at Peter-street, was made by several engineers of eminence. Amongst them were Mr. Edmund Cooper, the engineer of the district under the Board of Works; Messrs. Hemmens, Bateman, and Muller, civil engineers; Mr. William Haywood, the engineer to the City Commission of Sewers; Mr. Dethick, the contractor for building sewers within the eastern district of the Board of Works; Mr. Isaacs, surveyor of the Holborn Board of Works; Mr. Fernaby, Mr. Eade, and other gentlemen connected with the extensive cuttings rendered necessary in consequence of the accident to the Fleet sewer, and the damage to the Metropolitan line of railway at Copple-row. The inspection having terminated, a private conference was held between the members of the inspecting party, and the opinion of the whole of them is stated to have been that the major part of the sewer (which was built by Mr. Phillips for the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers about eight years ago, and which they found to be "three rings thick" of brickwork), is in a good condition generally throughout, and that it could not possibly have been fractured by the ordinary sewage it was originally intended to carry, nor have been fractured at all had it not been for other causes never contemplated when it was first constructed. This opinion, of course, is open to the objections already preferred by the railway company, so that legal proceedings between the Metropolitan Board of Works and the railway company, at present threatened, are not likely to be set aside by any amicable arrangements contemplated at present by either party.



PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE AND PRINCESS ALICE AT ST. CLARE, ISLE OF WIGHT. (See page 635.)



CHILDHOOD'S SUMMER RAMBLES (See page 635.)



THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE AND THE PRINCESS ALICE.—OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, HER MAJESTY'S MARINE RESIDENCE. (See page 631.)

Public Amusements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Flotow's "Martha" was performed on Saturday evening for the debut of Adeline Patti in the character of the heroine. The other parts were sustained as formerly: Didée being Nancy; Lionel, Mario; Plunket, Graziani; and Tagliafico, Sir Tristram.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—The "national theatre" has been well attended, and "The Colleen Bawn" seems quite to have renewed its popularity. Novelties are in preparation, however, the most important at present advertised being a new five act drama by Mr. Boucicault, entitled "Pauvrete," in which Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault, together with Madame Celeste, will appear.

HAYMARKET.—Mrs. Wilkins, whose name has not appeared in the bills for some time past, was warmly welcomed by the audience on Monday evening last, when she played a part in the farce of "The Happiest Day of my Life," which has preceded, during the week, the leading theatrical attraction of the time, "Our American Cousin." The run of *Lord Dundreary* is likely, according to the predictions of the soundest theatrical prophets, to continue for twelve months longer.

PRINCESS.—"The Corsican Brothers" and "Louis XI" have been played on alternate evenings. Last evening (Saturday) "King Henry VIII" was to have been revived. The extensive preparations, however, were not completed, and a postponement has been found necessary.

ADELPHI.—The farce of "A Private Inquiry" has been substituted for "Ici on parle Français" as an opening piece here, Mr. Toole, of course, sustaining the principal character with an original and exhaustive humour all his own. "The Colleen Bawn" has been improved by one or two additions to the cast since we last noticed the performance. Mr. Dominick Murray has been engaged at the Adelphi, and Mr. D. Fisher has, we are very glad to find, made up his dispute with Mr. Webster, and been restored to his proper place in the company, thus sparing the world another theatrical scandal.

ST. JAMES'S.—"His Last Victory" has been withdrawn, and the successful Bow-street comedy of "Friends or Foes" has been restored to its place in the bills. The trifling piece, "Under the Rose" opens the entertainments, which continue to wind up with Mr. Brough's neat and sparkling burlesque of "Prince Aramel."

SADLER'S WELLS.—Contrary to prognostications freely indulged in various quarters, the summer season has not come to an untimely end. The audiences, which were certainly alarmingly thin at first, have considerably improved of late. The farce of "J. O." provokes some merriment, and "Pun'ch and Fun" continues to be played. As afterpieces, "Every Day Occurrences" and "The Duel in the Snow" have been given on alternate evenings.

LYCEUM.—A new farcical extravaganza, "The Colleen Bawn Settled at Last," was produced on Saturday at the Lyceum, and received with roars of laughter. With the exception of two stupendously fine cockney gentlemen in livery, all the dramatic persons are old friends of the audience; for the *Lord Dundreary* (Mr. Charles Selby) who appears among them cannot be regarded as a stranger, so much does he resemble his admired descendant, the present lord. Mr. Hardress Cregan, *nee Eily O'Connor*, in her handsome London drawing-room, in a charming Irish counterpart of the English "Rough Diamond," *Miles na Coppaleen* (Mr. Weston), with his key of potent, drops in to see her, and rehearses his famous "header" with some quite novel effects. *Father Tom* and *Shelah* join the party; the punch is brewed; and *Miles and Eily* (Miss Lydia Thompson) dance an Irish jig in a style that provokes a rapturous encore. Finally the curtain falls on a touching tableau, with *Lord Dundreary* in the centre, sneezing and blessing his long-lost child, *Eily*.

STRAND THEATRE.—The latest novelty here is a lively trifle by Mr. T. J. Williams, entitled "The Silent System." The leading idea is by no means novel, but the intrigue is well sustained and the dialogue neatly written, and these qualities, combined with good acting, secured its complete success. Mr. J. Clarke was admirable as Mr. *Widewake*, an exuberantly jealous husband, and portrayed the farcical aspects of the passion with treble grotesque effect. Mr. Bedford has rarely been seen to greater advantage than as Mr. *Arden Vane*, a fashionable exquisite of marvellous inanity; his make-up and acting were alike excellent, and the cordial applause which was bestowed upon him could not have been more richly deserved. Of Miss Tungate, a debutante, who played Mrs. *Widewake*, we may report that she has a fine figure and a pleasing and expressive face, and that she acts with much intelligence and spirit.

ASTLEY'S.—The grand hippo-dramatic spectacle of "Mazeppa" has proved a "palpable hit." The theatre has been crowded every evening during the week; and we have been pleased to observe especially that the boxes have been filled by the classes to whose use they are set apart. The piece has been placed upon the stage with the most profuse liberality by Mr. Batty, who will, we have good reason to hope, find his enterprise fairly rewarded. Mr. C. Mortimer's performance of *Mazeppa* is warmly appreciated, as it deserves to be, being marked by great ease, in some features by thorough originality, and throughout by an absolute freedom from coarseness and exaggeration which we cannot too warmly commend, and which elevate it to legitimate rivalry with the famous performance of *Oranitch*. Miss Gibson, whose name was inadvertently omitted from our notice last week, renders the part of *Zelmira* in a very effective manner. Mr. Edmund gains in popularity. The scenes in the circle are varied, clever, and amusing. Master Perks commanding loud applause, and a highly-trained horse, introduced by Mr. Bernard, coming in for universal admiration.

SURREY.—The very interesting and well-developed drama of "The Four Stages of Life," which we had occasion highly to praise on the occasion of its production three or four months since, has been revived, and is as impressive as ever. It is exceedingly well acted. Anapros sketch "The International of 1862," follows, the entertainments of the evening terminating with the farce of "Our Volunteers."

VICTORIA.—There has been nothing in the performances of the week to call for special notice. The drama of "Colonel Jack," a farce, and "The Forest of Bondy" have been the leading features of the programme.

MARYLEBONE.—The "Corsican Sisters" has been produced here. The drama—which is much like "The Corsi an Brothers," the double part being allotted to a lady—has been well received. Miss Barnett appears as the heroine, and renders the part very effectively. Mr. Hannon, too, as *Tommaso*, deserves praise for a thoughtful performance. "Kathleen Mavourneen" remains the leading attraction.

QUEEN'S.—"All the Year Round," the farce of "Travelling in Bed," and "Henry Quatre" have been the attractions at this well-managed establishment. A new drama is announced for immediate production.

CITY OF LONDON.—The drama of "Irene" has been presented to the patrons of this theatre, Miss Clayton and Mr. Roberts appearing in the principal parts. "Kathleen Mavourneen" also has been played, Mr. Francis receiving considerable applause for his excellent singing, and Mr. Clifton's really effective acting coming in for the enthusiastic acknowledgments of the audience.

PAVILION.—Mr. *Tommy*, of *Lord Dundreary*, whose delineations of Irish character we have often seen, called upon to notice, and always in terms of commendation, made his appearance at this theatre on Monday last, in the drama of "Ireland as it Was." As *Ragged Pat*

and *Judy O'Trot*, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil were exceedingly amusing, and received a hearty welcome. "The Massacre of Glencoe" maintains its prosperous run.

BRITANNIA.—A new piece called "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" has been played here with great success.

MR. THOMAS'S CONCERT OF WELSH NATIONAL MUSIC.—In this "sensational" season it seems necessary to carry out the principle even in concert-giving. We have an example of this in a concert of Welsh national melodies given by Mr. John Thomas, the eminent harpist, the great feature of which was the appearance of twenty harps in the hands of twenty of the best performers in London, employed in accompanying a chorus of 400 voices, under the direction of Mr. Benedict. The concert consists of pieces selected from the recently published collection on of Welsh music, edited by Mr. Thomas, of which we gave an account a few days ago. These pieces were partly songs sung by single voices, and partly choruses sung by the choir already mentioned; a choir formed with the assistance of the Vocal Association, the West London Madrigal Society, and the Royal Academy of Music. The solo singers were Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Banks, Miss Eyles, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. St. James's Hall, where the concert took place, was literally crowded to the doors, for many persons were unable to obtain admission. Among the audience there were a great number of persons of distinction from all parts of the principality, and we have seldom seen a more enthusiastic assembly.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—An entertainment, supported by several distinguished histrionic amateurs, took place on Wednesday, at the Royal Italian Opera House, in aid of the funds for the relief of the present distress in Lancashire. The performances consisted of Mr. Wilkie Collins's exciting drama of "The Lighthouse," Dibdin's operetta "The Waterman," and the popular farce "Betsy Baker." The committee formed for carrying out this philanthropic object, being the Earl of Sefton, lord lieutenant of the county, Sir Charles Russell, Bart., Mr. J. C. O'Dowd, and Mr. George Russell. The disposal of boxes and seats for this occasion was entrusted to Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street.

MR. SKETCHLEY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—This gentleman, who made a successful debut a short time back at the Hanover-square Rooms, repeated his entertainment on Saturday evening, at Her Majesty's Concert-room. Mr. Sketchley's monologue differs essentially from all previous ones, and depends entirely upon the exuberant flow of animal spirits and extraordinary powers of memory possessed by the entertainer, who never changes his dress and rarely attempts mimicry. With one happy exception—that of M. Leblond, a Frenchman, who gives his own views of how Shakespeare should be interpreted—the characters are rather suggested than embodied, and come upon the scene of the narrative with excellent effect. It savours somewhat of boldness for a gentleman to attempt to entertain an audience for the space of two hours, with no assistance beyond a piano; but Mr. Sketchley is so unflagging in his drollery, and to a frank and gentlemanly demeanour adds so keen a sense of the ridiculous, that a sensation of freshness is experienced by those who care more to be amused by an intellectual effort than dazzled by the continual pantomimic change of costume. The second portion of the entertainment consists of a Mrs. Browne's description of her visit to the play; and this ridiculous narrative, which is spread out, with Gamp-like prolixity, over the space of three-quarters of an hour, is as good in its way as poor Albert Smith's wonderful story of "Edwards the Engineer." The room, which was lent to the entertainer, with characteristic unselfishness by Mr. Charles Matthews, resounded throughout the entertainment with the continual laughter and applause of an appreciating audience.

Sporting.

RACING FIXTURES.

JULY.			
Liverpool	15 Nottingham	22 Knutsford	24
Abingdon	15 Southampton	22 Marlborough	25
Pontefract	17 Stamford	24 Goodwood	29
Hungerford	17		
AUGUST.			
Ridgcliffe	4 Wolverhampton	12 Stockton	26
Brighton	5 Reading	14 Egham	26
Brighton Club	7 Wexlock	15 Lichfield	26
Lewes	8 York	19 Bridgewater	28
Hartlepool	11 Dover	21 Ludlow	29
Great Yarmouth	12		

LATEST BETTING.

GOODWOOD STAKES—14 to 1 agst Schism; 15 to 1 agst Canary; 160 to 6 Earl of Westmoreland; 25 to 1 agst Henham Lass; 25 to 1 agst Earl of Surrey; 25 to 1 agst Queen of Spain.
GOODWOOD CUP—7 to 1 agst The Wizard; 11 to 2 agst Zethand.
ST. LEGER—9 to 2 agst The Marquis.
DERBY—25 to 1 agst Saccharometer.

REGATTAS TO COME—JULY

Royal Cork Yacht Club Sailing Match, 15th and 16th.
Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club Sailing Match, 16th and 17th.
Ranelagh Yacht Club Sailing Match, 19th.

HEINLY REGATTA.—Heinly Regatta took place on Monday and Tuesday.

CRICKET.

The cricket matches during the week have been: At Lord's, Gentlemen of England v. University of Oxford; Oxford Harlequins v. Cambridge Quindances; Eton v. Harrow. At Sheffield, Surrey v. Yorkshire (return). At the Oval, Gentlemen of the Surrey Club v. Free Foresters. At Morley, All England Eleven v. Twenty-two. At Southampton, United v. Twenty-two Gentlemen of Hants.

REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.

THE annual dinner given to the employees of G. W. M. Reynolds, Esq., took place on Monday at Broxbourne, when upwards of sixty gentlemen, under the presidency of Mr. Reynolds, sat down to a most excellent dinner. On the removal of the cloth, the chairman, in proposing "Continued Success to Reynolds's Newspaper and other publications issuing from his office," alluded to the constantly increasing circulation of those works, and attributing that success in a great measure to the watchful care of his publisher, Mr. John Dicks, proposed to couple that gentleman's name with the toast, which was then drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Dicks, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks, and proposed the health of Mr. Reynolds and family. The other toasts were the Companionship, the various Authors, the Machine Department, the Artists, the Visitors, the Warehouse, and the Stewards, which were respectively responded to. Among the company we noticed Mr. E. Reynolds, Mr. Errym, Mr. Jehring, the Chevalier de Chatelaine, Mr. Mackintosh, &c. The dinner and wines were of a first-rate character, and a profusion of flowers decorated the tables. The courtesy and attention of the landlord appeared to give general satisfaction.

THE Prince Napoleon visited on Friday last the trial works of the Pneumatic Despatch Company at Battersea. His Imperial Highness remained a considerable time, witnessing the experiments and examining the apparatus and drawings, and finally stretched himself in one of the cars, and was shot through the Pneumatic tube.

Law and Police.

COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

JAGO V. JAGO AND GRAHAM.—This was a suit instituted by John Robert Jago for a divorce from his wife, Matilda Jago, on the ground of her adultery with the respondent, Johnstone Moreton Graham, to which the respondent pleaded denial; but there was no appearance on the part of the co-respondent. Sir F. Slade, Q.C., and Mr. Bingham Daly were counsel for the petitioner; and Dr. Spinks and Mr. Serle for the respondent. Sir F. Slade stated the case. The parties were married at St. Mary's Church, West Brompton, on the 7th of June, 1851, and the petitioner held the office of clerk in the London District Recruiting Office. For some time subsequent to the marriage they lived at 5, Somerset-place, Fulham-road, afterwards at 14, South-parade, Trafalgar-square, Chelsea, at Selwood-place, Fulham-road, and then at Battersea, and in the Clapham-road. The petitioner alleged that the respondent committed adultery with the co-respondent on the 24th of September, 1861, having previously met him near his residence, 12, Victoria-terrace, Royal-road, Kensington, where he carried on business as a house agent. It further appeared, from the learned counsel's statement, that there were five children the issue of the marriage, who are living. George Jago, brother of the petitioner, and a clerk in the same office, was examined by Mr. Daly. He proved the marriage, and having visited the parties at their different places of residence. His brother explained to him of his wife's violent temper in her presence, and said that he could not live with her. His manner to her was most kind, and he was too forgiving. Rebecca Jago, the wife of the preceding witness, was examined by Mr. Daly, and said that she remembered the petitioner and his wife living at her place in 1861. She remembered also calling on the respondent at her place in 1860. She noticed her going to the window and laughing, and holding up one of her little girls at the window. When she went to the window and saw a man standing at a shop opposite, to whom the respondent's attention was evidently directed. The name of that shop was over the door. The respondent walked with her from Paradise-road, where she was then living, towards the Wandsworth-road. They passed Mr. Graham's shop and she saw the respondent endeavouring to attract his attention. Respondent was then very near her confinement. She never visited her afterwards at her husband's. Nothing was elicited in the cross-examination of this witness to impeach her evidence in chief. Harriet Ellen Morris was examined by Sir F. Slade. She said she resided at the Bridge-road, Battersea, and in 1861 the petitioner and his wife had lodged in her house from April to December. The petitioner's conduct was most kind, but the respondent was in the habit of taunting him. She heard him remonstrate with her for endeavouring to gain the attention of other men. Mrs. Jago told her husband one day that a gentleman had laid his hand on her bosom. Mr. Jago said she should not have allowed such a liberty, and she replied that she could not help it, and laughed. She told witness that Mr. Graham had been taking notice of her, and that she mentioned it to Mr. Jago, who was very angry. She told Mrs. Jago that she should not have acted in the way she did, and Mrs. Jago afterwards told her that Mr. Graham had promised to take her out that afternoon, and witness insisted on accompanying her. They went out together about three o'clock in the afternoon. She had previously remonstrated with her, but Mrs. Jago said she was determined to go under any circumstances. Mr. Graham joined them, and Mrs. Jago told him that her husband was jealous of him, to which he replied, "He is a fool; he must have proof of it." She then left them. That was in 1860. Afterwards, during a temporary separation from her husband, Mrs. Jago lodged with her again, and was in the habit of coming home late. When remonstrated with she said she would do as she liked, that she hated her husband, and would not do what he said with him again. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Spinks, but did not contradict her direct testimony. Miss Lucy Bull was examined by Mr. Daly. She said that Mrs. Jago lived at her father's during her last separation from her husband, in 1861. Her father lived at No. 12, Markland-terrace, Battersea. On the 17th Mrs. Jago asked her to allow her the use of the parlour, as she expected a visitor; which she did. When she returned, about half-past eight o'clock in the evening, the door was opened to her by Mrs. Jago. There was no candle in the parlour, and there was a man in the room. She went to get a lucifer, and when she returned, Mrs. Jago introduced the man as Mr. Graham. Mr. Graham remained until half-past eleven o'clock; and Mrs. Jago said he wanted to stay the whole night. And she added that she did not care if Mr. Jago knew it. A person named Brown, a labourer, who occupied the kitchen underneath the parlour of Mr. Bull, stated that he heard noises in the latter which disturbed him, and when he heard that a gentleman was there, he considered that there had been something improper going on. He stated that this took place on the 24th September, 1861. This evidence referred to the evening when Mr. Graham and Mrs. Jago were in the parlour, which Miss Bull stated was the 17th of September. In the course of the proceedings several letters from Mrs. Jago to her husband during the different periods of her separation, which were of an affectionate and penitential character, and in which she implored forgiveness for her misconduct, the nature of which was not specified, were put in. The following was received by the petitioner on the 18th December:—"I had business to attend to at Charing-cross, so I thought I would call for my money in Duke-street, knowing I should not be at home till late. Do not think I wished to see you. I have been to two courts about my child (the youngest), to Westminster and Wandsworth. Both magistrates told me to go to my house and take him, but I am not going to subject myself to that devil's conduct. (It did not appear to whom this referred.) She tore the band of my petticoat. A gentleman is getting a subscription for me to enable me to get my child without the interference of the tyrant. (This part of the letter was also unexplained.) Everybody feels deeply for me. You would like me to be an outcast, and how many would have been before this time? I can assure you, as there is a God above us, and if I should die to-night, I can most positively assure you that I never committed adultery with Graham or anyone else before you turned me out of doors this last time. Graham attempted once on Clapham-common, but no one else; and I behaved with him like I did with Mr. Steadwell. I truly think you would like me to be ruined; but I console myself how light my troubles here if weighed with everlasting pain." This closed the case for the petitioner. The Court declared that there was no evidence to criminate Graham, but allowed the petitioner to amend the record by pleading adultery with some person unknown. Counsel on both sides having addressed the Court, the learned Judge summed up. The jury having retired, returned into court after a long absence, and found a verdict that the respondent had not committed the adultery alleged.

BERNAN V. BERNAN, TURNER, GUDGE, AND FLAHERTY.—This was a suit instituted by the husband for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with the three co-respondents, to which denial was pleaded by the respondent and Turner and Flaherty. There was no appearance entered by Gudge. Mr. Mills, Q.C., Dr. Spinks, and Mr. Lewis were counsel for the petitioner; Mr. Serjeant Pigott and Mr. Pritchard for the respondent; and Mr. Denman, Q.C., and Mr. Little for Turner and Flaherty. From evidence it appeared that the petitioner, who is a Turner by birth, came to reside in this country in 1842, and had since carried on his business as a bootmaker. He married the respondent in 1852, he then being thirty-two and she twenty-two years of age. They cohabited until 1859, when the petitioner was obliged to separate from his wife in consequence of her drunkenness. A series of facts were detailed, tending to show that she had committed the offence alleged with Turner, a publican, Gudge, an old man, a dealer in sweetstuff, and occasionally employed as a window cleaner; and Flaherty, who was a dealer in coke, and a lodger in the same house. It appeared that the petitioner, who was described as an industrious man, lived with his wife in the neighbourhood of Portman-square and other parts of London until their final separation. The jury found that the respondent had committed adultery, but that the evidence was not sufficient to establish the charge against the other co-respondents. The learned Judge pronounced a decree nisi, but reserved the question of costs.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

MINTON V. WELLS.—Mr. Schomburg moved, on notice, for an injunction to restrain the defendant from interfering with the plaintiff, his servants, and workmen, and other persons, desiring at all reasonable hours or times to enter the ground and basement floors of No. 35, Soho-square, having free ingress and egress thereto, through the front door and the passage thereto into the plaintiff's shop. The bill stated that the plaintiff was a modeller of flowers in wax, and a lessee of the house No. 35, Soho-square, for the term of twenty-one years from 1856. The plaintiff had not having occasion for the upper part of the house agreed to let it to the defendant for £20 a year. When the premises were let to the defendant there was a door leading into the shop and also a private door, but the plaintiff recently converted the door from the square into a window, and made a door from the shop into the passage. The plaintiff subsequently distrained for rent. The defendant subsequently threatened to fasten the front door to the passage, which after the alteration formed the only entrance to the passage, and to break up the new door into the passage. On the 2nd of July, one of the plaintiff's servants attempting to enter the front door, when refused admission. The plaintiff then got in through the back, when entering the passage he found the defendant sitting with his back inside the door, who refused to move. The plaintiff then got a policeman, who refused to interfere. The bill then alleged that the plaintiff's customers were prevented from having access to the shop, to his greatest injury. Mr.

I appeared for the defendant, and gave an undertaking to give the full access to the shop, in the meanwhile the motion to stand the next real.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

DAVID V. LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Accident. This was an action brought to recover compensation for damages for injuries sustained in consequence of a railway accident. Mr. M. Chambers, Mr. Karslake, and Mr. Webster were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Bayly, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. D. Pollock for the company. On the 17th of July, 1861, the plaintiff, who is a clergyman, with a living at Stoughton, in Sussex, worth £300 a year, was a passenger by the night mail from London to Holyhead, on his way to Dublin. About four miles on the other side of Rugby, the boiler of the locomotive exploded, killing the driver, and seriously injuring several of the passengers. The plaintiff was knocked against the side of the first-class carriage in which he was travelling, and partially stunned, but was enabled, a few hours afterwards, to proceed on his journey. He subsequently experienced a slight pain in his back and foot, but no serious consequences were apprehended until the following morning, when the whole of his left side became paralysed and powerless, and it remained so up to the present time. The plaintiff was brought into court in an almost helpless state, and briefly examined. He said he was fifty-six years old, and had previously enjoyed good health. He was vicar of Stoughton, but since the attack of paralysis he had been wholly unable to officiate, and obliged to employ a curate, whom he paid £100. The case had before been tried at Kingston, but without any result. The contention on the part of the plaintiff now was that the accident arose from the defendants negligently employing a defective boiler, the defects in which might have been discovered by ordinary skill and care. This gave rise to the question whether the company had used the proper tests for ascertaining the state of the boiler. The plaintiff said that the true and only test was by hydraulic pressure, while the defendants submitted that the most satisfactory mode of testing was that adopted by them for twenty-five years, viz., by scraping off the accretions in the inside of the boiler, by which any defect could be ascertained without injuring the iron; whereas, by using the hydraulic test, the defects would not only not be discovered, but a sound boiler be destroyed. Upon these points a considerable amount of engineering and other scientific evidence was adduced by both parties. It appeared that the engine was made in 1851, and that the boiler was repaired in 1857 in consequence of the tubes being worn out. Mr. Baron Martin, in summing up, said the railway company were bound to use due and reasonable care in the conveyance of passengers, and if they did so they were not liable for any misfortune which befel those passengers while on their journey. There could be no doubt that passengers by express trains were exposed to greater risk than those who travelled by the ordinary trains. Whether the boiler in this case was ill for use, and whether it had been properly examined by the defendants, were questions for the jury. And if they found a verdict for the plaintiff he would be entitled to substantial but not vindictive damages. At a quarter to two the jury retired to consider their verdict, and did not return until six o'clock, when, on stating to the learned judge that they had not agreed and were not likely to agree, they were discharged.

EQUITY COURTS.

CHARLES V. YOUNG.—This case, which has been several times before the court in interlocutory motions, now came on on a motion for a decree. It may be remembered that the question related to the "Sun" newspaper, and the plaintiff is the representative of the late Alderman Harmer, the holder of a mortgage on the property. The defendant, Mr. Young, was originally the proprietor of the newspaper, and he mortgaged his interest in it to the late Alderman Harmer. In January, 1861, the defendant having made default in the payment of principal and interest, Mr. Harmer entered into and took possession of the property. On the 21st of February, 1861, an agreement was entered into between Mr. Harmer and Mr. Young, that the paper should be carried on by Harmer, Mr. Young to be the printer, publisher, and editor, at a salary of £500 a year, for one year at least, but he was not to have any control over, or in any manner interfere with the receipts or expenditure. Mr. Young was also to have the use of the dwelling part of the house and premises No. 112, Strand, and of the household furniture, so long as he should continue printer, publisher, and editor. By an agreement of 31st July, 1861, arrangements were made by which the paper was to be carried on as above stated, under inspection of two inspectors, and a certain sum out of the annual profits was to be set aside for the payment of the incumbrances on the paper, and it was agreed that Young was not to be impeded or molested in carrying out the arrangements entered into by any legal proceedings against him. Mr. Harmer died in 1863, but his representatives took up the same position in reference to this matter as he occupied. Differences having arisen as to the receipts and expenditure, which the defendant Mr. Young had interfered with, a bill was filed against him, praying for an account, for an injunction to restrain Mr. Young from exercising any control over the receipts and expenditure of the paper, and from printing and publishing and editing the paper, and from remaining on the premises; that a receiver and manager of the newspaper and property should be appointed, and that there should be a sale of the newspaper and property, the plaintiffs alleging that no sale could be effected without loss while Mr. Young retained possession of the property, of part of which he claimed to be absolute owner. The matter came before the Master of the Rolls, who refused the injunction, and on application to the Lord Chancellor he made an order appointing the plaintiff, Mr. Chaplin, manager and editor of the paper until the hearing of the cause, but declined to allow Mr. Young to be removed from the dwelling part of the premises. The case now came on for argument, the main object being to obtain a decree for the sale of the newspaper and the rest of the property. The Solicitor-General and Mr. Lake Russell appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. W. M. James was for another mortgagee; Sir H. Cairns and Mr. W. P. Murray were for the defendant Young; Mr. Baggallay and Mr. W. Morris for the other defendants, the inspectors, by whom an account was sought. While the arguments were going on, Sir H. Cairns interposed, and said that Mr. Young was ready to offer no further objection to a sale, on condition that he was allowed to continue to reside on the premises until Michaelmas, 1863. The Solicitor-General declined to accede to a proposition which would materially interfere with an advantageous sale. After a discussion, the Lord Chancellor ordered that Mr. Young should be at liberty to reside on the premises until Christmas next, he undertaking to deliver them up at that time, and also to inform the plaintiff directly which of the chattels and fixtures he claimed. The sale to take place as soon as possible. The accounts to be taken against the inspectors.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

DAVID ROBERT.—Mark Barnett, seventeen, Henry Sweetlove, eighteen, and James Hoare, fifteen, were charged with a robbery, accompanied by violence, upon James Robert, the proprietor in this case, who is an elderly gentleman, it appears was walking alone Great Earl-street, Seven-dials, on the evening of the 22nd of May, when he was assailed by a gang of young ruffians, who tripped him up and caused him to fall with great violence upon the pavement, by which his face was cut, and he was very severely injured; and they took the opportunity, before he could recover himself, to rob him of a pair of gold spectacles. The prisoners were all proved to have been concerned in the outrage; and it appeared that Hoare got possession of the spectacles, and sold them for eight shillings, and the money was divided between them. The jury found all the prisoners "guilty." In answer to questions put by the learned Recorder, the constables who had given evidence in the case stated that the prisoners were the constant associates of thieves, and Hoare had been twice convicted of felony. The Recorder sentenced Barnett to three, Sweetlove to four, and Hoare to five years' penal servitude.

ROBERT AT A HAZARD FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Richard Hughes, thirty-three, pleaded "guilty to an indictment which charged him with stealing a coat and other articles, the property of Robert Mountstephen and others. The Recorder, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner appeared to have committed a robbery at the Refuge for the destitute, a very useful institution in the City of London; and he had not only stolen articles belonging to the establishment, but also some belonging to the poor inmates. He should therefore sentence him to twelve months' hard labour.

SHOP ROBBERY.—Henry Warner, aged forty-seven, was charged with stealing an egg-stand, the property of Joseph Eggle. The prosecutor is a silversmith, carrying on business in Cornhill, and it appeared that the prisoner deliberately walked into the shop, and took the egg-stand off the counter, and ran off. He was, however, pursued and taken into custody with the stolen property in his possession. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—John Scouting and Thomas Nott, two Post Office letter-carriers, pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with stealing letters, containing money, the property of the Postmaster-General. Sentence was deferred.

INCENDIARISM.—George Williams, aged twenty-six, baker, pleaded guilty to a charge of feloniously setting fire to a stack of hay, the property of Anne Clunier. The Recorder, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to a very serious offence, and the only motive for his committing the crime appeared to be to obtain the trilling reward that was paid for giving information of a fire. He then ordered the prisoner to be kept to hard labour for eighteen months.

THE ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM HORSEMANOR-LANE GAOL.—George Brunch, a determined-looking young man, was indicted for being feloniously at large, in Her Majesty's dominions, before the expiration of a term of penal servitude, to which he had been sentenced. Mr. Oppenheim con-

ducted the prosecution, which was instituted by the direction of the visiting magistrates of Horsemanor-lane Prison. The prisoner was one of those who escaped from Horsemanor-lane Gaol on the 14th of June last, under circumstances that have already been made public. Evidence was given that the prisoner was convicted at the Kingston Assizes in 1862 of a burglary with violence, and was thereupon sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for six years. The prisoner was at large until the 24th of June, when he was apprehended by Sergeants Casson and Holmes, two constables of the M division, at Islington, after a desperate resistance. The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said that he was convicted wrongfully in the first instance, and he therefore considered that he was quite justified in making his escape. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Mr. Oppenheim said that the visiting magistrates of the gaol had felt it their duty to institute the present prosecution, in order that it might be known by prisoners under sentence that if they escaped they were liable to be brought to punishment, and thus prevent them from endeavouring to commit such an act. The Recorder then sentenced the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for seven years, being an addition of one year to his former sentence. A few cases of felony were disposed of during the day in the New Court by the learned Common Sergeant, but none of them were of public interest.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The July Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, commenced on Monday at Clerkenwell, before Mr. Bodkin, Assistant Judge; Mr. Payne, deputy; Mr. Pownall, chairman; and a full bench of magistrates. The Assistant Judge delivered the charge to the grand jury.

EMBEZZLEMENT AT THE EXHIBITION.—Alfred Valentine Gannell, 31, clerk, was indicted for embezzling money to the amount of £20 8s, received by him for and on account of the Commissioners of the International Exhibition. The jury found him "guilty." Sentence was deferred until next session.

THE GREAT JEWELLERY ROBBERY.—Robert Harrison, 42, described in the calendar as a gold-leaf maker, was indicted for feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of George Seckers, and stealing therein 255 breastpins, and other jewellery, to the value of £200, his property. He was further charged with receiving the same feloniously, knowing it to be stolen. He was also charged with feloniously receiving four spoons, the property of Charles Blackburn; for feloniously receiving a watch, the property of John Morgan; a watch the property of Thomas Bruce, Gardiner; a watch the property of Francis Higgins; a watch the property of Charles Newman; and also other articles of value, the property of divers persons, knowing the same to have been stolen. The particulars of the charge have been so recently before the public that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The jury found the prisoner "guilty." His lordship said that, without going into the other cases, there was quite enough proved to justify the court in the course they were about to adopt. Under all the circumstances, the sentence of the court was that he be kept in penal servitude for the space of ten years. Mr. Payne presided in the Second Court, and a number of minor cases were disposed of.

POLICE COURTS.

MILDBALL.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.—John James Hawkins, formerly an indigo planter in India, and recently a journalist of New Orleans, was brought from the Queen's Prison, charged with conspiring with Miss Victoria Julia Nepean Warren, his ward and betrothed wife, to defraud his creditors of certain Mexican stock, to the amount of £12,000. Miss Warren was also charged with conspiracy, and both the defendants were further charged with perjury. A copy of the examination of the defendants in the Insolvency Court was put in and read, after which Mr. Lewis, who appeared for the prosecution, asked for an adjournment. The defendant Hawkins was then sent back to prison, and the young lady was remanded on bail.

POW STREET.

FATAL OCCURRENCE IN THE STRAND.—Christopher Dalwood, of 51, Upper Marsh, Westminster-road, a cab driver, was charged with causing the death of a young woman named Sarah Langton, by driving over her in the Strand. The evidence of the occupant of the cab went to show that the cabman was entirely blameless. He was therefore discharged.

MARBOROUGH STREET.

"LIFE" IN THE HAYMARKET.—GENTLEMEN AND THE POLICE.—Mr. Wm. Rowland, of 1, Westbourne-terrace, Mr. Robert Williams, of 5, Victoria-grove, Bayswater, and Mr. Charles Mackintosh, of 14, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, were charged before Mr. Knox as follows: Sergeant Brown, 5 C, said: At half-past four on Monday morning I saw the three defendants and three others come down the Haymarket, three being inside a cab and three on the roof. They were shouting all the way. The cab stopped at a cafe, 63, Haymarket, and the defendants got out and wanted to go into the cafe, but they were refused admission by the persons inside. The defendants and their companions then went off to Fenton-street, and in about ten minutes after came back again to the cafe, and knocked at the door. I told Williams and Rowland, who were shouting, that they had better go away, and that if they did not I should take them into custody. They said that no policeman in the Haymarket should take them, and that they were resolved to do as they liked. I then took Williams into custody, when Rowland came up and said I should not take his friend. 238 A then came up and I ordered him to take Rowland into custody. The defendants caused such a noise that it brought eight or ten constables to the spot. On the way to the station Williams threw himself on his back in Jeremy-street, and kicked me on the legs. Williams here laughed, which brought forth a severe rebuke from Mr. Knox. Mackintosh said the magistrate had no right to browbeat or bully him. Mr. Knox: I should like to know in what way I have done so. Mackintosh: You made an allusion to the Haymarket that was unequalled for and very unjust. Mitchell, 29 A, confirmed the sergeant, and said that Williams had a light-cap on, and was dancing about the streets, and the others were hallooing and shouting at him. Williams, pulling out a sovereign, offered to fight him (Mitchell) for it. He saw Williams in custody of Sergeant Brown, who told him to take Rowland. On doing so, Rowland seized him by the throat, and swung him against the shutters, and said no policeman should take him, and made a blow at him and knocked his hat off in the road. Mackintosh then came up and said Rowland should not be taken, and then swung his umbrella round and knocked his hat off. About seven or eight constables then came up, and the whole of the defendants were taken to the station. Rowland and Williams were both drunk, but Mackintosh was sober. Francis Allwood, 186 C, said Mackintosh knocked his hat over his eyes. Rowland denied all violent. Two of the defendants were drunk. The defendants denied all charged against them by the police. Mackintosh said that Williams offered to fight one of the constables, and there was some chaffing. A witness was called for the defence and was sworn. He gave his name as "Brown," and on Mr. Knox asking him whether it was his correct name he said it was not, upon which Mr. Knox told him to stand down. Mackintosh said his friend had given a wrong name because he did not wish to have his name in the papers. Mr. Knox said he believed the evidence of the police, whose duty it was to keep order, in preference to that of two or three drunken persons. He should fine each of the defendants £5 or a month.

LAMBETH.

RIFLE EXERCISE.—The wife of a journeyman leather japper, named Wishart, accompanied by her son, a youth of fourteen, applied to Mr. Norton, stating that on Good Friday her son went to Clapham-common to see the drill and exercise of the 3rd City of London Rifles, and while standing from twenty to thirty yards from the lines, a cartridge, or part of one, entered his left eye, which was so much injured that he was unable to resume his work. The loss, 6s. per week, had fallen very heavily upon the applicant and her husband, who was only a journeyman, and earned but a small amount of wages. She had applied to the officers of the rifle corps for some relief, but had received nothing. Mr. Norton was somewhat surprised that the case should have been met by the officers in such a manner, and advised the applicant to have a proper representation made to the corps, who, he felt sure, would do something for the poor boy.

REFUSAL OF A RELIEVING ORDER.—A complaint was made on Friday morning by a poor woman of the conduct of Mr. Barker, one of the relieving officers of the parish of Lambeth. The applicant stated that on pressing a claim to the relief of her husband, the medical officer of her children refused the small-pox, and an order for some necessities which they were in need of, the relieving officer treated it as an imposition, and refused to comply with the order until she sent her husband. She told him that her husband was in the country and could not come, but he was still refused. Mr. Norton said the conduct of Mr. Barker had been several times complained of, and he therefore sent him to him to desire his attendance at the court on Saturday morning. The magistrate also sent a request to Mr. Boulton, the chairman of the Board of Guardians, to hear the complaint against the relieving officer. On Saturday Mr. Barker admitted that he refused to supply the necessities, and said that he was obliged to be very careful on account of the numerous cases of imposition. Mr. Boulton stated that it was both the order of the Board of Guardians and of the Poor-law Board that these relieving orders should be immediately complied with, and any inquiries that were necessary should be made afterwards. The only excuse for Mr. Barker was that he was a young officer. He would himself see that the woman was attended to.

ST. CLARE.

Is an elegant castellated mansion, the property of Colonel Harcourt. The Tudor style of Gothic predominates in the building, the whole of which is in more than ordinary good taste. In August, 1850, the gardens, which are laid out in the most approved modern style with fountains, statuary, &c., were the scene of a fancy fair, under the patronage of her Majesty, who honoured the fair with her presence, accompanied by his late Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. It is a truly delightful seat—and to this residence on the evening of the late marriage, Prince Louis conducted his royal bride. It is about eight miles from O.S. On page 632 we have illustrated St. Clare.

CHILDHOOD'S SUMMER RAMBLES.

The exquisite picture with the above title on page 632 conveys to the mind, in a language more eloquent than words, a tale of genuine and natural enjoyment by those who tender years make them like strange to sorrow and the activities of "the no-how," seated beneath the spreading trees, yet shaded from the summer's sun, these little innocents are gathering the wild flowers that grow so abundantly by every hedgerow, and I wish, to the observant, are as full of beauty in their way, as the more cherished denizens of our gardens and greenhouses—fountains of convolvulus, and briary, wild hop and mallow, vetches and nightshade appear to say come and admire us—this is indeed the season to enjoy Nature in all her pride. The green of the fields is diapered with pink and yellow, the heather is in blossom on the moors around us. In the country now, are things to see and to admire.

"London Colon."

ITS STREETS.—ITS HOUSES AND ITS PEOPLE.—ITS ODD SCENE AND STRANGE CHARACTERS.—ITS MYSTERIES, MISERIES, AND SPLENDOURS.—ITS SAD MEMORIES AND COMIC PHASES.

REFUGE FOR BOYS.—BRIDGE HOUSE, WANDSWORTH.

"It is pleasant to reflect," says Lord Macaulay, "that the public mind of England has softened while it has ripened; and that we have in the course of ages, become not only a wiser, but also a kinder people."

In no one point of our national economy is this truth more clearly illustrated than in our treatment of the unfortunate poor whom misery may or would have driven into crime. The present age, whatever may be its inferiority in other respects, is at any rate more merciful and more humane than any of its predecessors. We cannot have a better proof of this, than in the different manner in which society now deals with prisoners, criminals, and destitute persons—more especially abandoned and helpless children.

To make another quotation from the eminent authority just mentioned; referring to the eighteenth century, he says: "The prisoners were hells on earth, seminaries of every crime, and of every disease." At the assizes the lean and yellow culprits brought with them, from their cells to the dock, an atmosphere of stench, which sometimes signally avenged them on bench, bar, and jury. But on all this misery society looked with profound indifference. Nowhere could be found that restless and sensitive compassion which, in our time, has extended a powerful protection to the factory child—to the Hindoo widow—to the negro slave, which pries into the stores and water-casks of every emigrant ship—which winces at every lash laid on the back of a drunken soldier—which will not suffer the thief to be ill-fed or overworked—and which has repeatedly endeavoured to save the life even of the murderer.

All this is undoubtedly true. At the same time it is also true that, until quite recently and sometimes even now, poor helpless children were punished for being what they could not help being—for doing that which they were compelled to do—for being hungry, and homeless, and beggars, and thieves—when the circumstances created, and maintained by society, left them no other alternative than being one or all these things.

There is far too much of this injustice yet chargeable against the nation. But, as we have said, an immense improvement has been effected. The time is now past when a child of only five years of age was sent by a magistrate to prison—though children under seven are by law presumed incapable of crime.

Kind-hearted magistrates, presiding over the criminal courts of large towns, were keenly alive to the falseness of their position whenever a child was brought before them. When sentencing these little boys and girls, they could not for a moment imagine that they were administering justice—they rather felt that they were sacrificing victims; and that the spectacle of a lunatic in the dock is not more disgraceful to a society not itself insane, than that of children whom judicious parents would think hardly old enough to put to school.

From this painful necessity London magistrates are now relieved. A recent act of Parliament, for the metropolis, enables them to sentence boys or girls, under thirteen years of age, charged with theft, to some refuge or reformatory for a specified time, where wholesome food, salutary training, and the knowledge of some useful trade, by which a livelihood may be earned after leaving the reformatory are obtained. In some cases the parents of these helpless ones are mulcted of a small weekly or monthly sum for their support. In the other cases, where the boy or girl has no parents, or has no friend in a condition to pay, the county-rate is chargeable with their support. It was high time that this should have been done. When we consider that in many instances these wretched youths were either left utterly destitute, or else trained to crime, it will be admitted that to punish them as if they were grown up, and morally responsible agents, was the grossest outrage upon reason and justice that could well be imagined.

Only consider the training to which some of these poor things have been subjected.

"I have seen," says one witness, "a baby of five years old, reeling drunk in a tap-room. His 'governor' did it for the lark of the thing—to see him chuck himself about, sillified like."

"This young shaver's father," says another, "encourages his children in badness. I heard him say with his own lips that James was one of the best lads travelling; he said to me 'Johnny, I wish you would take my young one a-riding (pocket-picking) up the country, for the lads be is with will do him no good.'"

"I was," says a third witness, called upon to give evidence against a mother and her little daughter on a charge of larceny—"I was induced to watch the prisoners closely in consequence of hearing the elder prisoner ask the younger to go and see if some flannel was loose which was at a shop door. The little girl went across to the shop door. I saw her touch the flannel, and then come back to her mother, and I heard her say, 'No mother, it's tied.' I followed them about one hundred yards, when I heard the elder prisoner, the mother, say to the little girl, her daughter, 'Go and see if any of those victorines are loose,' pointing to a shop where I saw victorines hanging at the door. The younger prisoner, the little girl went to the shop door, and I saw her pull the victorine now produced out from between the two strings they hung upon."

It was more than time, therefore, when parental authority was thus perverted for the pollution and destruction of the child, that society should interpose and rescue the child from its unnatural pector.

For this most sacred purpose such institutions as that of which an illustration is given in the following page were furnished. To some of these Refuges admission is obtained without the order of a magistrate. The recommendation of some known person, or sometimes the mere application of the homeless and destitute boy him-



BOYS WAITING FOR ADMISSION.

self, being sufficient to open the portals of the house for his reception.

One of the accompanying "cuts" represents two of these poor fellows begging for admission. Another "cut" shows the same poor fellows admitted, and at work, learning a trade, by which each of them may, when they come out, earn an honest livelihood.

One is at work making a pair of shoes, the other, who is to be a tailor is now engaged on a pair of trousers.

The ground work of the history of all these unfortunates is marked by a painful degree of sameness. Poverty, destitution—sometimes the result of the reckless and profligate conduct of one or both of the parents, and sometimes the result of unexpected and unmerited misfortune, has thrown these poor boys and girls upon the streets and highways of the world. Take the case of this juvenile breeches-maker. Ask him to tell you his story.

"I was born in Bristol," he says. "My father listed for a soldier, and is now dead. Leastways we never heard of him. My mother has no friends at Bristol, so we came to London to which she belonged. She tried to get needlework, but couldn't. We were forced to go to the workhouse. My mother told me she did not want me to waste my time there. So I got out, and for a time sold matches in the streets. I didn't make much. Sometimes a shilling a-week, never more than eighteen-pence. I slept sometimes under the Adelphi Arches. One night I was found sleeping on the steps of a gentleman's house. A bobby took me up to Bow-street for it. The magistrate dismissed me for the first time, but he said if I came there again I should be punished. So I crossed the river, and a kind lady who gave me a three-penny bit directed me to the Refuge."

The little shoemaker's story is to the following effect:—

"I was born," he says, "in Oxford. My father and mother both died of typhus fever, when I was ten years old. There were four of us. My two little brothers and sisters are still in the workhouse. I was apprenticed to a printer. I did not like the business. I ran away from my master, and walked all the way to London, with a man and a boy whom I met on the road. Whenever we came to a town or a village, the man sent the boy and me to beg, while he went on outside the town and waited for us, and took away from us whatever we had. When we got near London, they left me, and told me to go on to the Field Lane Refuge, and I went, and they took me in for some nights. I tried to get employment as an errand boy, but no one would engage me. I sold matches, that is, tried to, but hardly anyone would buy from me. One day I saw a gentleman drop his pocket-handkerchief, I ran and lifted it and gave it him. He swore I was a thief, and that I took it from his pocket, but the policeman saw it drop from his pocket and told the gentleman he was wrong. So he went away and the policeman asked me who I was. I told him as well as I could, and he said the best thing I could do would be to get to this Refuge. He told me how to apply, and that's all about it."

We earnestly wish success to this and all similar institutions. Let it not be forgotten that society is punished for its neglect of the poor, and that it is cheaper, to say nothing of its being more Christian and humane, to provide destitute children with homes, schools, and schoolmasters, than with prisons, gaols, chaplains, &c. In the words of the author of "Robin-on-Crus-e."



BOYS AT WORK.

"begging is a shame to any country; if the beggar is an unworthy object of charity, it is a shame that he should be allowed to beg; if a worthy object of charity, it is a shame that he should be compelled to beg." This observation so replete with sound sense, as it is instinct with kind feeling, applies with thousand-fold force, when the beggar is a poor helpless, homeless boy or girl.



REFUGE FOR BOYS AT WANDSWORTH.

Literature.

ORIGINAL TALES.

HAVE A WIFE, BUT RULE A WIFE.

CHAPTER I.

A PARTY *carre* is a very comfortable matter, because where "two is company and three is none," the fifth would tend to embarrass the four, who will more or less be introduced to the reader.

There is a place called—let us say "Albania," contiguous to Piccadilly, to the "shady side of Pall-mall," and not a thousand miles from the International Exhibition.

The chamber at this moment occupied by the personages in question, was a sumptuously decked apartment.

It had semi-nude paintings on the walls, after the fine style of Poetenburg. It had genuine, old, worm-eaten, oaken furniture, made a month before, carefully bored and gimletted with holes, to induce a belief in the antiquity of wood cut down a month previous—manufactured near the New Cut, and sent out a "genuine article" from Wardour-street. It had a Turkey carpet, fabricated who knows where, except it was *not* a fabric of the genuine sort. It had all the elements which money can command, but which can only be ruled

the table, the Amphitryon of the evening, in fact, was a distinguished looking, and very handsome man, verging possibly upon thirty.

This was the Earl of Mountford, a man of pleasure, generous, affable, capable of good and evil equally, inordinately vain, aristocratically proud, a man, in fact, in whom many contradictions found a home.

Sir Harry and Sir Richard, both young men of good position and joyous temperament, to give them no farther description, sat on either hand of their host, and kept up the light bantering conversation at its rebound.

The fourth man occupied a chair opposite to that in which his patron sat, for such was the relation in which they stood to one another.

This fourth individual, a Frenchman, named De Vulsse, was a well-preserved man of elegant appearance, irreproachably dressed, having altogether the air of a man of gallantry, courage, and good breeding, and was a parasite of the Earl of Mountford in the widest sense of the term.

The constant associate of his pleasures, he was as much his *pander*, as his intimate and companion.

The glitter of his small dark eye, as it shot forth occasional gleams, called forth by the varied play of the passions, would have reminded one of the gleaming point of a poniard, as something to avoid.

The smile, cold, icy, supercilious, and ironical, never genial, betrayed a nature in which all the tender human feelings were wholly absent.

If by any chance they had ever been implanted

in) and who were now freely circulating the wine, was gay and animated enough, if it was not edifying.

"And you say this—this horse-coper's daughter is a perfect type of beauty, do you, my lord?"

He whom we call Sir Harry put the question. The earl reddened, and pinched his ear, then he emptied his glass.

De Vulsse came to the rescue.

"Don't you think, Sir Harry, that you have put the question a little beyond the limits of good taste?"

"In what way?" asked the other, carelessly, as he lighted a cigar.

"The word 'horse-coper' is not one that we of the *beau monde* desire to accept."

"Ah, yes! Plague upon it. I forgot. But, still, the man deals in horses. Sports his money on the turf—"

"I think, Sir Harry," broke in the earl, "that I know of some one, not very far removed from me, who had transactions with the same individual whom you term a—"

"A—'horse-coper,'" shouted out Sir Richard.

"I say, Harry, that's fairly bit."

Sir Harry laughed good-naturedly. There was nothing to be cautious about, and he accepted his position at once, and said:—

"The truth is, Dudley Booth and your humble servant are in the same boat, and 'pot and kettle' calling out, may be reckoned folly, so we'll cut all that as short as possible."

The reader will here please to observe that

It was Sir Harry who spoke, and the earl seemed nettled thereby.

"To be frank, yes, but still she is worth the trouble of some few repulses; and rank, pleasure, a place in the world of fashion, has much to do in the wooing of a woman."

"Much! Did you say, my lord?"

It was De Vulsse who spoke with his wine to his lips, and his cold scoffing eyes glittering over the brim of it.

"Yes, certainly, I said 'much,'" replied the earl.

"Had you said *all* you would have spoken more correctly," replied the Frenchman. "The world is in no respects too virtuous; but, hold, you know the story of 'Timon of Athens?'"

"Yes! By the bye, was it Palmer who played it the other day?"

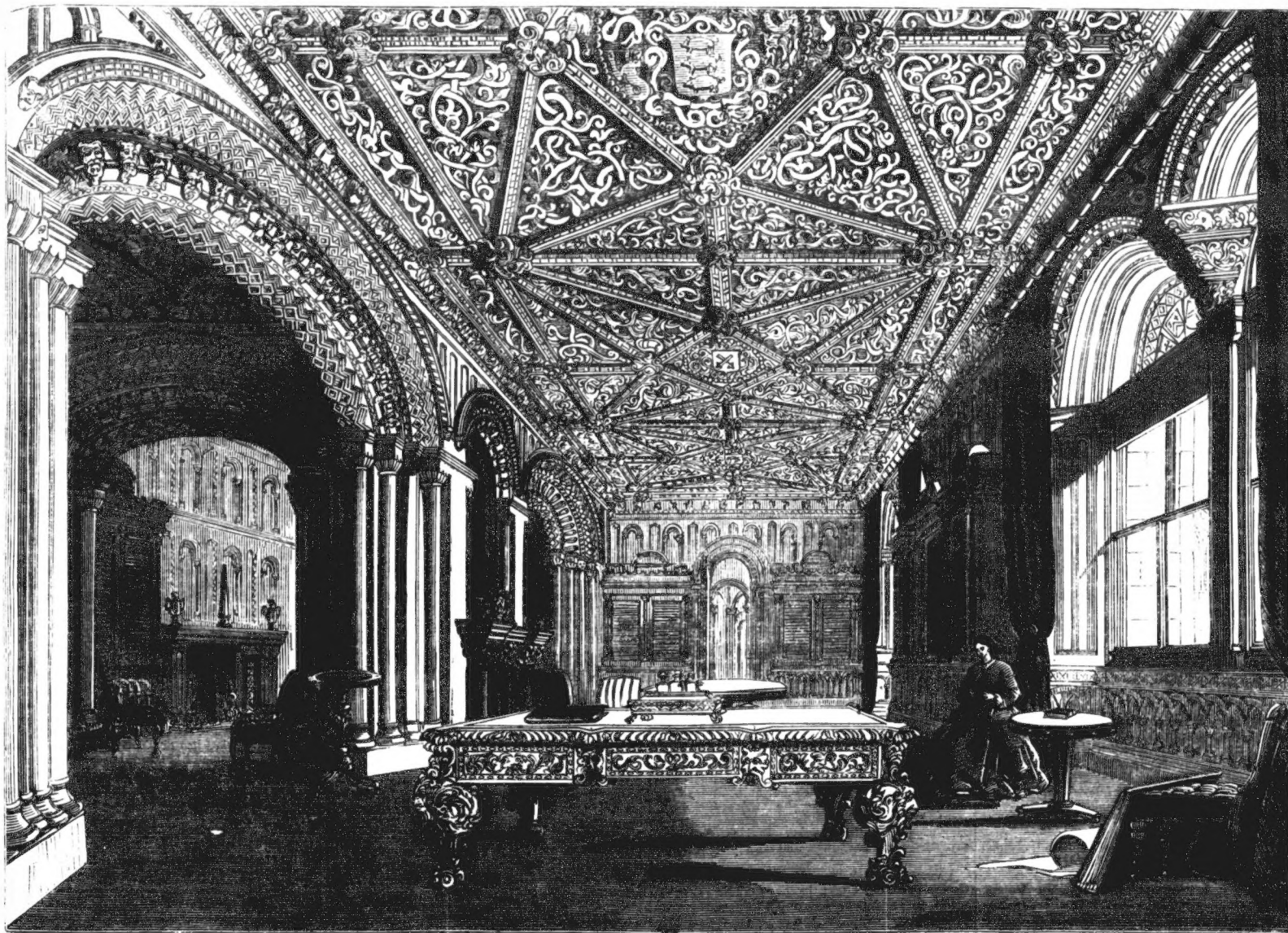
"Ah, my lord," laughed the Frenchman; "leave off your rallery."

"What do you mean?" demanded the earl, as this time he looked towards his mentor with grave astonishment.

"Does not your lordship know that the story of 'Timon of Athens' is played over every day of our lives?"

"I don't quite see your drift, I confess. I admit that now and then in the bills of Drury-lane Theatre—"

"Ah, my lord! I mean the Timon who is always to be found—the Timon who finds hollow friends—and meets the painted harlots and the spoilers every day—"



MRS. ROS AT MOUNTFORD CASTLE

by good taste, and some appreciation, which is a rarer matter to be perfect in.

It was a perfectly cozy room. It contained, among the things not named, a table, on which a liberal supply of wine, after a *recherche* dinner, was placed, and champagne *froppe* was there with servants at hand ready to obey the sound of the bell.

Four persons were in the room, occupying opposite sides of the table, applying themselves to the dessert and the wine, and were talking on random matters, principally connected with their own especial pursuits.

One, in reply to bantering questions, mentioned his last conquests, *a la bonnes fortunes*, a comprehensive slang word, found in the vocabulary of the etiolated Parisian *debauchee*.

A second spoke of his gains or his losses on the turf, or in a steep chase.

A third, with a noble element in him, described the last trip his yacht made in the teeth of a sudden gale, carried away his top-hammer, and required all the seamanship he was master of, to avert disaster more menacing.

The fourth said little, but appeared to be an excellent listener.

He could do more, but this must appear later, for he is no un consequential personage in this present story.

He who sat at what was evidently the head of

in his breast, they were by this time thoroughly eradicated, and the man had gone through a process of soul-extinction (to coin a phrase for the moment) in his conflict through the world, which left them without fear, without pity, without sympathy, and without remorse.

Chance—or the design which looks so much like the work of accident—had brought him into contact with the earl some years before; and the easy half-sylbr nature of the young nobleman, accepted at once the advances of one so polished and subtle as De Vulsse, so that, at least, the Frenchman had become indispensable to him.

There is possibly no greater curse that can happen to a man than to be high-born, wealthy, nothing to do, and a disposition to do nothing; in a style that brings that small matter within the circle of the "fine arts."

Facile, ductile, plastic, the young earl had become the merest creature of De Vulsse's will; but as this will originated in a profound knowledge of human nature, and that in those unblest forms which seem to be mere follies, the Earl of Mountford knew nothing of the thrall he was labouring under, and not knowing it, submitted to the inductions of this dangerous mentor with the most perfect reliance.

The conversation of the cronies, who had just enjoyed a dinner, which Lucullus could not have surpassed, (if old Roman cookery is to be believed

while slang is inadmissible in good society, gentlemen of birth, breeding, and scholarship use it.

"But about the girl?"

This was put in as a diversion by the yachtman.

"She is lovely, I give you my honour; in fact, I—well—yes—it's no use fencing with the matter. I am really smitten by her."

"And the earl, as if to convince himself, that he had given utterance to a truism, which was more over a mark of his good taste, smiled complacently, and, leaning back in his chair, looked approvingly through the ruby Burgundy he was sipping, and so far defied contradiction.

"And the conquest. Eh, my lord!"

De Vulsse accompanied the utterance of those evil meaning words with a quiet laugh, mingling derision with an affected look of sympathy that his noble friend and patron had so far failed in his purpose.

"Where did you meet this charmer first of all, then?" asked Sir Richard.

"I danced with her at a county ball," replied the earl, "and whispered words in her ears, flatteries, vows, and endless promises, while she smiled and laughed with an air of pride and haughty grace, you cannot find in 'Almacks.' And by Jove! she has a majestic and magnificent carriage, yet—somehow—some—"

"You seem to have made no great impression you would say—"

"Oh, bah! The idea of your going to moralise."

And Sir Harry, who was no worse than Alcibiades laughed *hugely* as we used to find the word in our old stories, but when he said the pointed pronominal word we have just italicised, he looked the speaker scoffingly in the face.

The Frenchman smiled in reply, and seemed to say "Well, if we understand each other—what then?"

But Sir Harry for good reasons did not reply.

"I haven't seen her—though I have heard of her," interposed Sir Richard, "tell us what she is like."

"She is as beautiful as a—as—as—a *houree*, vehemently answered the earl.

"Never met with one," said the young yachtman. "I suppose it means flesh and blood after all."

"She is a splendid specimen of an English girl—"

"The degrees longitude and latitude in your two definitions don't quite coincide," exclaimed Sir Harry, "and I should like to know—"

Here it was De Vulsse's turn to chime in.

"She is a wonderful mixture of astuteness," he said, "and audacity, and, still more, added to her undeniable, and almost indescribable personal charms—she is a compound paradox—"

"What the devil do you mean?" and the simpler

amateur seaman looked wonderingly at the speaker.

"I mean what I say."

"But how?"

"Follow my words, and find my meaning," replied the Frenchman, recovering his impassive expression.

"I'll try," said the other lighting a fresh cigar.

The earl meantime looked and smiled with all the complacency of a man who finds some amount of trouble taken off his hands.

"She is very beautiful, as my lord has said, but lacks the refinement of high life from the fact of her birth and position."

"Hum!"

And with this doubtful ejaculation, Sir Richard delivered a volume of smoke which was wafted across the table to the Frenchman's nose, and who having a delicate sense of smell, said, a little impatiently:

"Peste monsieur—your cigars are very strong."

"Well, you are the purveyor, blame the dealer, don't blame me."

"You are right—we are talking wide of the mark."

"In that case, we are exactly where we were just now."

This was what the yachtsman had said at random.

As it seemed, however, to meet the Frenchman's view of matters, the latter accepted it, and said—

"Yes, just so."

"But to proceed—"

"She is Cleopatra and Juno, Lais and Lesbia, in one," broke in the earl.

"And no conquest? Zounds! my lord," shouted Sir Harry—"you have fallen back at the footstep of victory!"

"What would you have? I have no intention of surrendering the pursuit, but I also entertain no notion of a victory easily gained."

"Ah—yes! As we have said at Lisle and Flanders, a fortress is not worth much which surrenders at the first attack—"

"At discretion, you mean."

"At indiscretion—"

But as this was a kind of joke, which was fast bordering on bad taste, the speaker drew back, filled his glass afresh, and lighted a new cigar.

"*Après De Vulsse*, can you put us to rights?"

The question was so idle, that it was to the purpose.

"I think I can settle the difficulty," he said De Vulsse, with a satisfied smile upon his refined and Mephistophili-fare.

"As how, my dear De Vulsse?" asked the earl.

"Marry her!"

The reply was so abrupt—so inconceivably out of what was expected—that all laughed heartily.

"My dear fellow, am I not married already?"

In putting this question the Earl of Mountfort's seriousness was unimpeachable.

"Yes."

"Well, how the devil—"

"Marry her to *somebody else*," said the Frenchman, as if he had been parrying a clever sword-thrust.

"Eh!"

"Society does not interdict a man from a familiarity with another man's wife, I think?"

The cold insolence of the proposition seemed to meet with approbation enough to carry it out.

"Egad! De Vulsse, I had not thought of that," said the earl.

"What a capital moral strategist it is," said the "sporting" Sir Harry.

"I don't see much to applaud in it for all that," added the honest Sir Richard, whose association with rough but generous natures had, in some measure, deprived him of the meaner sources of what the *roues* of the great cities call pleasure!

Oh, woe to those who cultivate the infernal doctrine!

The conversation falling back into the old channel, the same subject was revived.

"But whom am I to marry her to?" demanded the earl, with an ardour which meant earnestness.

"What's that quiet young fellow's name—your secretary?" and De Vulsse blinked his eyes.

"What, Phillip Ros? By George! not a bad notion," cried the earl, with a laugh.

"I think that Phillip Ros will be much obliged to you, monsieur, for all that," said Sir Richard.

"Can you suggest anything more?"

"On my faith—yes!" returned De Vulsse, roddily; and, turning to the earl, added, "You can give him a handsome start—lend him Mountfort Castle, in addition."

"Eh! by the bye, yes! For a fortnight, yes! The Countess is, by this time, at Pau, in the Pyrenees."

"Nothing can be better," was the comment.

Let us suppose by way of closing this chapter that the marriage was concluded, and that the new-made bride is surveying the splendour of her magnificent drawing-room, of which more in our next chapter.

(To be continued in our next.)

IMPROVED BARK MILL.—It resembles in its outward form a huge dog, and its inside apparatus is said to be the same. It will grind out barks at the rate of forty knots per hour. It works best when the moon is up. They are grand things to frighten children, pigs, chickens, and like animals. Congress has lately imposed a tax of one dollar on all these bark mills, but this will not interfere with their sale.

A HARD HIT.—Said an old preacher once—"Fellow-sinners, if you were told that by going to the top of those stairs yonder (pointing to a rickety pair at one end of the church), you might secure your eternal salvation, I really believe hardly any of you would try it. But let any man proclaim that there was five hundred dollars up there for you, and I'll be bound there would be such a getting up-stairs as you never did see."

Reviews of Books.

The Poetical Works of J. P. Robson. Loud Kent & Co.

A NEW series of those very charming poems are now in the course of publication. The work is very beautifully printed in an octavo form. From the first part, we extract

FROM CHILDHOOD'S HAPPY TIME.

From Childhood's happy time
My Lilla dear I knew;
But years had passed, since I had last
Looked on my Lilla true.
With sad and boding heart,
I sought the well-known spot
Where, hand in hand, we loved to stand
Beside her humble cot.
She was gone! she was gone! she had left me alone,
Mourning my Lilla, with comforter none.

The cot no longer stood—
My Lilla's peaceful shrine—
A waste was there, where flow'rets fair
Long loved to intertwine.
The beauty of the place,
Like childhood's dream, had fled;
The wandering gale, with requiem wail,
Sang of the lost and dead.
"She is gone, she is gone, she has left me alone,
Mourning my Lilla, with comforter none!"

I sought the churchyard old,
And there, alas! I found
A simple stone with grass o'ergrown,
And daisies margined round.
My Lilla's name was there,
As on my heart and brain;
I mourned and wept, and as I wept
The angels sang this strain—
"She is gone, she is gone where sorrow there's none,
And a crown of bright glory thy Lilla put's on."

NEW MUSIC.

London: ROBERT COCKS & Co., Burlington-street.

Bridal March. By Stephen Glover, in honour of the nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice. A very pretty and charming composition, likely to become popular.

O! Sweet Flaming Streamlet. In E. flat. Suitable for a soprano voice.

Like a Well-Spring in the Desert. Set in B.

O! Rosy Morn. Set in A.

The words of the above three songs by George Linley, are of sterling merit; the music, by Franz Abt, light and pleasant.

London: WILLIAMS, 221, Tottenham-court-road.

The Exile's Dream. By Langton Williams. Set in C. A very fine baritone song, composed expressly for our great English artist, Mr. Santly.

The Spirit of Spring. By the same composer. A most beautiful and spirited air, set in D, for a pure soprano voice. The poetry cannot be too highly commended.

Pauline. By Langton Williams. Set in E. Ballad of great merit, and suitable for a contralto voice.

London: S. CLARK, 15, Holborn Bars.

My Own Beloved Home. Ballad by E. L. Hime, in E. for a tenor.

Come Where the Flowers are Sleeping. A Duet in A. Composed by F. W. Llewellyn.

What is Home? By R. F. Lowell. A tenor song set in B.

The words of the above three very pretty pieces are from the pen of J. E. Carpenter, each has its separate charm, and must, undoubtedly become favourites in every circle.

CRABBED CRITICISM.—A Western editor says:

"A female correspondent sends us an interesting piece of poetry, and requests us to publish it. The moon is called bright; the stars are flattered with the original appellation of 'meek-eyed'; the trees come in for a full share of eulogy; and the falling Spring is pronounced silver-plated, or something to that effect. Besides this, the poem is equally instructive on other important subjects. If Mary will send us an affidavit that she has washed her dishes, mended her hose, and swept the house the week after she 'was struck' with poetic fire, we will give in, and startle the literary world from its lethargy. For the present we say, *darn your stockings, and darn your poetry, too.*"

LAMMY PIE.—A story is told by Warner of a Cockney traveller, who, having a mind to see the world, (a journey to Cornwall was something in those days, even in the way of travelling), strayed down as far as St. Ives in his tour. He entered a public-house there in the evening, and called for supper. "Have you any beef for a steak?" "No," was the oracular answer. "Any veal for a cutlet?" "No." "Any mutton for a chop?" "No." "What, no meat?" "No, an' please your honour, except a nice lammy pie, which was baked to-day." The traveller, ravenous as the grave, licked his lips at the prospect of so nice a thing as a cold lammy pie, and ordered one. With hunger for a sauce, he had never relished a meal more heartily. But he paid a penalty in dreams, the occasion of which, however, was a mystery to him until after the next morning's breakfast. "Well, sir," said the ostler, seeing he was a stranger, "how did you like mistress's lammy pie last night?" "Excellent," replied he, "it was the best lamb I ever tasted."

"Lord love ye," returned John, "it was not that; lammy pie is not made of lamb." "Why, what the deuce was it then?" inquired the perplexed traveller. "Why, our poor kiddy to be sure," rejoined the other, "who died yesterday of the shab." The feelings of the poor Cockney may, as the newspapers say, be better imagined than described. The shab, to save a reference to a dictionary, in case a term not in general use may not be understood, is a wretched cutaneous disorder to which kids are liable. An old proverb says that he was a bold man who first ate an oyster. He will have still more courage, who, warned by this relation, eats a "lammy" pie in Cornwall.—*Hollwell's Rambles in Western Cornwall.*

Wit and Wisdom.

A TEAR FOR SOUTHERN GLORY.—Privateer, JOHN BULL ARMY.—Keep an eye to Seaward. WHAT THE SOUTHERN CONFEDS WANT.—The Capitol.

WHAT THEY CAN'T GET TO TAKE IT WITH.—The Capitol.

MOTTO FOR THE CHIVALRY.—The Slave Pen is mightier than the Sword.

A FACT.—Our Navy Yards contain too many feet for Southern Measures.

NATURAL.—When may a ship be said to be Paved?—When she is Decked with Flags.

RELIGIOUS.—What should the Churches in America do in the present crisis?—Present Alms.

SACCHARINE.—Why is the Southern Sugar Planter, this year, like a healed cripple?—He has no further use for his Cane.

THE MADDENING BOWL.—A "round-hand" from one of the All England Eleven.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The best way to compliment an Officer?—Give him his Complement of men.

AN IDEA.—A Regiment of Mounted Hotel Keepers would be very efficient.—They're so fierce in their Charges.

PIECE WORK.—The Knights of the "White Flag," since they are so fond of patching up the Union, will oblige us by putting their Peace in the Seat of War.

THE "Table of Contents" of a certain monthly magazine was so heavy that one of the legs gave way, and a leaf was split in pieces.

CERUOUS.—Why are Lincoln and Hamlin "one and inseparable"? Behold the reason—*Abra-Hamlin-cola.*

TO HUSBANDS.—It is said that a girl in Brooklyn was struck dumb by the firing of the evening gun at the Navy Yard. Since then a number of married men have invited the artillery to come and discharge their pieces on their premises.

JUST LIKE "EM.—A strong-minded young lady was heard complaining the other day that Lincoln does not call out any female regiments. She declares that she likes nothing better than being in arms.

A SIGHT NOVEL.—Sweet Margaret Fane came up the lane from picking the ripe-red berries, and met young Paul, comely and tall, going to market with cherries. Stopping, she blushed and he looked flushed, perhaps 'twas the burden they carried: when they passed on, their burdens were one, and at Christmas they were married.

ECONOMICAL.—The following is Aunt Betsey's description of her milkman:—"He is the meanest man in the world," she exclaimed. "He skims his milk on the top, and then he turns it over and skims the bottom."

WHAT A MAN SHOULD BE ALPHABETICALLY.—Affectionate, Bold, Candid, Daring, Enterprising, Faithful, Grateful, Honourable, Indefatigable, Just, Kind, Loving, Moral, Noble, Obliging, Polite, Quick, Religious, Social, Truthful, Upright, Valiant, Watchful, Exemplary, Y's and Zealous.

WHAT A WOMAN SHOULD BE ALPHABETICALLY.—A woman should be Amiable, Benevolent, Charitable, Domestic, Economical, Forgiving, Generous, Honest, Industrious, Judicious, Kind, Loving, Modest, Neat, Obedient, Pleasant, Quiet, Reflecting, Sober, Tender, Urbane, Virtuous, Worthy, Exemplary, Zealous.

CHRISOLINE.—A vendor of hoop-skirts was recently extolling his wares in presence of a customer's husband. "No lady should be without one of these skirts," said the storekeeper.

"Well, of course not," drily responded the husband, who was something of a wag, "she should be *within* it."

THE BEAR AND THE BAR.—A Hoosier went into the portico of the St. Louis Exchange and addressing one of the loungers, who there chewed cud of sweet and bitter fancies, said, "Stranger, where's the big bar?" "There it is," said the person addressed, rather testily, pointing at the same time to the rotunda, where potations, pottle deep, are dispensed to the thirsty. The Hoosier passed in, and after looking about him for some time, went up to one of the bar-keepers, saying, "Where's the bar?" "Here it is, sir," said the bar-keeper. "Why," said the Hoosier, "this ain't no bar; it ain't nothing but an over-grown grocery, done up with extra fixins and grim-cracks. I mean the grizzly critter from the Rocky Mountains, that the papers say is a showin' somewhere in these diggings. I want to see if he is much bigger than the bar that Nick Nolton licked at the back of father's cleaver, 'cause if he ain't I don't know but I'd take it with him rough and tumble, for a time, myself."

"Oh, I understand," said the bar-keeper; "when you speak of the bar, you mean the bear. Now when you go out in the street, turn to your right and you'll find him, and when you find the bear, bear him my compliments, and tell him that if he is Bruin the bear, I am Bruin the punch."

A MAN to hold money is a purse; but the officer in charge of the provisions on board a man-of-war is a purser.

CANDY-LESS.—It is the custom for many parents out west to take the entire family to camp-meeting, and to prevent confusion, the little folks have tickets pinned to their dresses, with the number of the tent they occupy written thereon. At the last camp-meeting at Martha's Vineyard, a bright little lad was observed among the throng of visitors, who was ticketed thus—

"Tent No. 11—do not give this boy any candy."

If people would confine their talk to what they understand, every sixty minutes would witness "silence for the space of half an hour."

LEANNESS.—There are persons who arise with the crowing of the cock in the early morning, and who study diligently until late in the night, who have their noses constantly in some book to suck out the marrow of hundreds of the most popular authors, and who, after all, are as barren in useful knowledge as Pharaoh's lean kine, after they had swallowed those that were sleek and fat.

Varieties.

HATRED.—Unhappy is the man who hates any fellow-being whomsoever, or who cherishes any animosity in his bosom against anybody on earth. The Omnipotent hath set his eternal net against every such sentiment, and has so made man, and has so ordered the nature of things, that whosoever admits hatred to his heart, and cherishes a thirst for vengeance, that in men loses peace and happiness, and commences a downward course in the scale of being.

"PATCHED" GARMENTS.—To the mind of an observer there is a great deal in the patched and mended garments of a poor man. They speak whole volumes of patient poverty. They tell of the unrepining and industrious wife, and of her long hours spent with the weary needle; of the striving endurance of her who, with humble pride, would turn the best side outward. Never scorn the patched coat of a poor labourer—for that labourer, may be, has one at home who loves him; and that is more, alas! than many a rich man has.

SISTERS AND MOTHERS.—These are ties which, like the invisible strings of conscience, bind man to the world of kindly affections, and are the last things forgotten when one leaves life. The married situation may be one of pure and uninterrupted felicity; there may be no cloud in its whole happy horizon; it may be ever sunny and flowers spring in it at every season of the age. But even these happy ones who are in this climate of bliss, remember long the claims of a sister or a mother to their best affections. In the life of the solitary and single, those that are said to be doomed to an *eternity* of loneliness, the claims of a sister and a mother should hold strongly, not only upon their feelings, but duties. Those kindnesses which men bestow upon their offspring and their wives, who possess each, and in whom their best views are concentrated, in the bachelor are given to the (almost) secret names which constitute this healing.

In loving a sister, there is not that earthliness of passion which degrades the heart—in the devotion due to a mother, there is none of the selfishness of men. The feelings inspired by both sister and mother are all derived from sources pure as the Divinity that inspired them.

ADJUST THE BURDEN TO THE STRENGTH.—There is an old adage which advises us not to ride a free horse to death; yet, in spite of the adage and the good sense which ought to be in the possession of a man, many a free horse has been ridden to death, many will have to suffer in the future. It is so easy to little by little increase the burdens to the willing that it is often unconscious-ly done to a cruel extent; and when the wearied jade falters or stumbles beneath the heavy weight, we are apt to upbraid him with want of care or efficiency. We should always be careful to adjust the burden to the strength, and not allow the free horse to be broken down by carrying what the balky once refuses to draw. Many an efficient clerk and good workman has been disheartened and declared unfit for his place, when his only misfortune was to be overtasked. Too much was expected of him, and hence disappointment and dissatisfaction followed. It not unfrequently happens that a faithful man, labouring under such disadvantage, is discharged, and two or three men are put on to do the work which he was condemned for not doing alone as it should be done. Strange notions and prejudices sometimes creep into employers' heads, under the influence of which they not unfrequently do great injustice.

VULGAR LANGUAGE.—There is as much connection between words and thoughts as there is between the thoughts and actions. The latter are not only the expression of the former, but they have a power to react upon the soul, and leave the stain of their corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one vulgar or profane word has not only shown that there is a foul spot upon his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it, till, by indulgence, it will pollute and ruin the whole soul. Be careful of your words as well as your thoughts. If you can control your tongue, that no improper words are to be pronounced by it, you will soon be able also to control the mind, and save that from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing hot thoughts bursting out in language. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined female, or the most religious man. Try this practice a little while, and you will soon have command of yourself.

IMPROVED STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—An improved steam land fire engine, by Shand and Mason, of the Blackfriars-road, has been publicly tested at the chief brigade station in Watling-street, before Captain Shaw and several scientific gentlemen. The machine weighs only 31 cwt., and can be drawn with as much ease as one of the common hand engines by two horses, as the wheels are 5 ft. high. The water was discharged in a steady column above 150 feet perpendicularly. The trial was pronounced eminently successful.

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THE LUDGATE-HILL TRAGEDY.

TRIAL OF MRS. VYSE.
At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, Mrs. Vyse was placed at the bar to plead to the charge against her of murdering her two children. There is no need here to recapitulate the facts; every person who reads a newspaper knows them by heart. Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., with Mr. Slings, presented. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Metcalfe defended the prisoner. The evidence given before the police magistrates was again gone into. On behalf of the prisoner, several eminent medical men, including Dr. Hood, of Bethlehem Hospital, Drs. Forbes Winslow and Merrick, were called to prove that, in their opinion, the prisoner might have been suffering from what is known as paroxysmal insanity, which is a disorder that tends to suicide, homicide, and acts of violence. The jury retired for about five minutes, and, on their return, gave a verdict of "Not guilty, on the ground of insanity."
The usual formal order was given that the prisoner should be kept in custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 19th, 1892.
On July 19th, Admission: Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half-price; Children, Half-price.
In the Hall, and Great Organ performances daily, commencing at 12.30.
In the Theatre, and all the usual attractions.
MONDAY, DISTRICT OF THE NATIONAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION, BY THE DR. OF CAMBRIDGE.
TUESDAY, GREAT FOUNTAINS AND ENTIRE SERIES OF WATERWORKS.
WEDNESDAY, BLONCHIN.
THURSDAY, DRAMATIC COLLEGE BAZAAR AND FANCY FAIR.
In the Theatre, Gallery of original works by the best masters on canvas and oil. A Victoria Cross Gallery of War Pictures by Beaumont Newhall. Exhibition, Fine Arts Courts.
In the Hall, and all the usual attractions.
In the Hall, and all the usual attractions.
In the Hall, and all the usual attractions.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE PRIZES WON AT THE NATIONAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION MEETING AT WIMBLEDON.
Will be publicly presented to the successful competitors on the 20th inst. at the Crystal Palace, on Monday next, July 19th.
His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, the Band of the Royal Household will be appropriately decorated for the occasion, and such general arrangements made that 20,000 visitors may see and hear the interesting proceedings at this day's great national ceremonial with ease and comfort.
A full and complete opportunity of attending, the admission will be one shilling.
A limited number of reserved seats will be issued at Half-price on each. These may be had at Exeter Hall on the Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE GREAT FETE, FANCY BAZAAR.
With a profusion of dramatic entertainments, assisted by the most eminent artists, will be held at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday 19th, and Monday 21st July.
For particulars, see special advertisements.

MR. AND MRS. REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY.

will give their NEW ENTERTAINMENT, "The Family Legend," at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday 19th, and Monday 21st July, at 8 o'clock. Morning Representations—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATIONS, 11, Regent-street. Reserved seats, 1s. and 2s. stalls, 3d. (including chairs 2s.). Secured in advance at the Gallery (without fee) and at Messrs. CRAME, BEALE, and CO'S, 301, Regent-street.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY has the honour

to announce that, in consequence of the extraordinary success of his entertainment, entitled "A Quiet Morning," he will give TWO MORE at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square, on WEDNESDAY evening, July 16th, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20th, at Eight o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Rooms, 11, Regent-street, 33, and Bond-street; Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and at Messrs. CRAME, BEALE, and CO'S, 301, Regent-street.

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Song, by FRANK ART. With enthusiastic applause by Miss F. Rogers, at the Hanover-square Rooms.
To be sung by GEORGE LINLEY, 2s. 6d.
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GIPSEY MOTHER; or, The Miseries of Enforced Marriage.
BROKEN HEART; or, The Village Bride.
GIPSEY GIRL; or, The Heir of Hazel Dell.
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